

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1916

NUMBER 4

Thomas Jefferson---Woolgrower

AS the birthday of Thomas Jefferson has recently been celebrated by the brethren of democratic faith and some others, it may not be amiss to state that during his tenure as President of the United States, he took a profound interest in the sheep industry. His close association with Washington and Madison, both of whom were progressive sheep breeders, early convinced him that within the silvery folds of the fleece of the sheep lay the real prosperity of the American Colonies. Jefferson had long been a breeder of the common sheep as they then existed in Virginia. We must recall that in the year 1801 Merinos were imported into the United States from Spain, and it was at once recognized that they possessed a fleece of superior merit for the manufacture of woolen clothing. Mr. Jefferson was one of the first statesmen of the country to recognize the importance of extending as far as possible the benefits to be derived from the Merino. It will be recalled that during that time Spain, the only country then producing Merinos, maintained stringent regulations which prohibited the exportation of Merino sheep from her borders. The person who was caught taking these sheep from Spain was subjected to the severest penalty, even death. Mr. Jefferson knew full well of these laws but he felt compelled to do what he could to promote the introduction of this breed of sheep into our country, even though it was a violation of the laws of a country then at peace with the United States. Therefore, from Monticello, Virginia, Jefferson's home, on November 23, 1809, Jefferson wrote to Hon. George W. Erving, United States Minister at Madrid, Spain, the shrewd letter that follows:

"An American vessel, the property of a respectable merchant of

Georgetown, on a voyage to some part of Europe for general purposes of commerce, proposes to touch at some part of Spain with the view of obtaining Merino sheep to be brought to our country. The necessity we are under, and the determination we have formed of emancipating ourselves

permit me to ask, nor yourself to do, any act which might compromise you with the Government with which you reside, or forfeit that confidence on their part which can alone enable you to be useful to your country. But as far as that will permit you to give aid to the procuring and bringing away some of the valuable race, I take the liberty of soliciting you to do so—it will be an important service rendered to your country—to which you will be further encouraged by the assurance that the enterprise is solely on behalf of agricultural gentlemen of distinguished character in Washington and its neighborhood, with a view of disseminating the benefits of their success as widely as they can. Without any interest in it myself, other than the general one, I can not help wishing a favorable result, and therefore add my solicitations to the assurance of my constant esteem and respect."

"Minister Erving turned the matter over to Consul Jarvis, who shipped on the Diana, then lying at Lisbon, Spain twelve of the Merinos to James H. Moore, a merchant at Alexandria, with directions to present a pair to ex-President Jefferson, a pair to President Madison, and to sell the remainder, which orders were executed upon their arrival May 5, 1810. Those that went to Jefferson and Madison are accounted for in the following correspondence. Madison writes Jefferson on May 7, 1810, as follows:



THOMAS JEFFERSON—WOOLGROWER.

from a dependence on foreign countries for manufactures which may be advantageously established among ourselves, has produced a very general desire to improve the quality of our wool by the introduction of the Merino race of sheep. Your sense of the duties you owe to your station will not

"The inclosed letter from Jarvis accompanied one to me on the subject of the Merinos. I learn that they arrived safe, but the vessel is aground a few miles below Alexandria. Joseph Doherty is gone to

April, 1916.

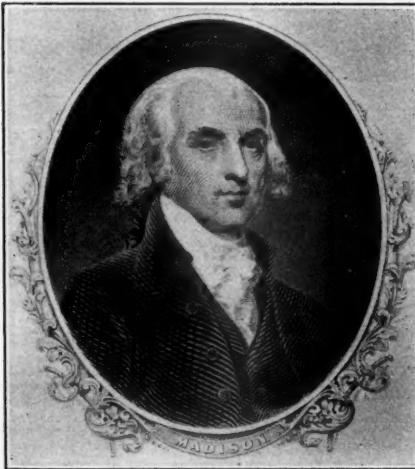
bring them up, making the selections warranted by Mr. Jarvis. As the means I shall employ to have my pair conveyed to Virginia will suffice for yours, it will be unnecessary for you to attend to the matter till you hear of their arrival at Orange.'

"Jefferson acknowledged the receipt of Madison's letter on the 13th, and at some length advanced his views as to the proper use to be made of the increase of the Merinos, not failing to reflect somewhat severely on the conduct of Livingston, Humphreys and others, who were then realizing large prices for their sheep, Livingston having recently sold some for \$1,000 a head, and Humphreys receiving \$6,000 for two rams and two ewes. Jefferson's letter was written at Monticello and was in these words:

'I thank you for your promised attention to my portion of the Merinos, and if there be any expenses of transportation, etc., and you will be so good as to advance my portion of them with yours and notify me of the amount, it shall be promptly remitted. What shall we do with them? I have been so disgusted with the scandalous extortions lately practiced in the sale of these animals, and with the ascription of patriotism and praise to the sellers, as if the thousands of dollars apiece they have not been ashamed to receive were not reward enough, that I am disposed to consider as right whatever is the reverse of what they have done. Since fortune has put the occasion upon us, is it not incumbent upon us so to dispense this benefit to the farmers of our country as to put to shame those who, forgetting their own wealth and the honest simplicity of the farmers, have thought them fit objects of the shaving art, and to excite by a better example the condemnation due to theirs? No sentiment is more acknowledged in the family of agriculturalists than that

the few who can afford it should incur the risk and expense of all new improvements, and give the benefit freely to the many of more restricted circumstances. The question then recurs, what are we to do with them? I shall be willing to concur with you in any plan you shall approve, and in order that we may have some proposition to begin upon, I will throw out a first idea, to be modified or postponed to whatever you shall think better.

'Give all the full blooded males we can raise to the different counties of our State, one to each, as fast as we can furnish them. And as there must be some rule of pri-



JAMES MADISON—WOOLGROWER.

ority for the distribution, let us begin with our own counties, which are contiguous and nearly central to the State, and proceed circle after circle, till we have given a ram to every county. This will take about seven years; if we add to the full descendants those which will have passed to the fourth generation from common ewes, to make the benefit of a single male as general as practicable to the country, we may ask some known character in each county to have a small society formed which shall receive the animal and prescribe rules for his care and government. We should retain ourselves all the full-

blooded ewes, that they may enable us the sooner to furnish a male to every county. When all shall have been provided with rams, we may, in a year or two more, be in a condition to give a ewe also to every county, if it be thought necessary. But I suppose it will not, as four generations from their full-blooded ram will give them the pure race from common ewes.

'In the meantime, we shall not be without a profit indemnifying our trouble and expense. For if of our present stock of common ewes we place with the ram as many as he may be competent to, suppose fifty, we may sell the male lambs of every year for such reasonable prices as, in addition to the wool, will pay for the maintenance of the flock. The first year they will be half-bloods, the second three-quarters, the third seven-eighths, and the fourth full-blooded, if we take care in selling annually half the ewes, also to keep those of highest blood; this will be a fund for kindnesses to our friends, as well as for indemnification to ourselves; and our whole State may thus, from this small stock so dispersed, be filled in a very few years with this valuable race, and more satisfaction result to ourselves than money ever administered to the bosom of a shaver. There will be danger that what is here proposed, though but an act of ordinary duty, may be perverted into one of ostentation; but malice will always find bad motives for good action. Shall we, therefore, never do good? It may also be used to commit us with those on whose example it will truly be a reproof. We may guard against this, perhaps, by a proper reserve, developing our purpose only by its execution.'

"To this letter Madison replied as follows, on the 25th:

'I have duly received your fa-

vor of the 13th. The general idea of disposing of the supernumerary Merino rams for the public benefit had occurred to me. The mode you propose for the purpose seems well calculated for it. But as it will be most proper, as you suggest, to let our views be developed to the public by the execution of them, there will be time for further consideration. When the sheep came into my hands they were so infected with scab that I found it necessary, in order to quicken and insure their cure, to apply the mercurial ointment. I hope they are already well. One of the ewes has just dropped a ewe lamb, which is also doing well. I expect my overseer every day to conduct them to Orange. As he will have a wagon with him, the trip, I hope, may be so managed as to avoid injury to his charge.'

"The Joseph Doherty referred to in Madison's letter of May 7 was a farmer living near Alexandria, who was then breeding the Merino from Dupont's stock. The National Intelligencer of July 23, 1810, contains his advertisement for the sale of several three-eighths blooded Merino rams of Mr. Dupont's stock, yearned in February. To him Jefferson writes, May 24:

'I have duly received your two letters of the 5th and 14th, and am thankful for your aid in the safe delivery of our Merinos. The President, on their arrival, had notified me of it, and that he would receive and forward mine to Orange with his own; from thence I can get them here in a day. As soon as I heard of their arrival I made up my mind, instead of receiving thousands of dollars apiece for their offsprings, to lay myself out for furnishing my whole State gratis, by giving a full-blooded ram to every county, as fast as they can be raised. Besides raising from my imported ewe I shall put as many of my own as the ram is competent to, and as four crossings give the pure bred, when that come; I shall make quick

work of furnishing one to every county. By these means I hope to see my own State entirely covered with this valuable race, at no expense to the farmers, and the moderate one to me of maintaining the flock while doing it. In the meantime I shall have half-blood rams the first year, three-fourths blood the second, and seven-eighths the third to give to my friends. Any of these which would be acceptable to you you shall be welcome to. I shall keep my flock under my own eye; I have been obliged to do this for some time with my present race, keeping a person constantly following them attended by the shepherd's dog I received from France, perfectly trained to



"IGNORANCE IS BLISS, 'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE"

the business. They have now the benefit of as fine pasture as can be, the dog keeping them from injuring the grain in the same inclosure.'

"The Merinos were safely taken to Montpelier and Monticello by the agents or managers of the two estates, who came to Fredericksburg to receive them. When they caught sight of these animals, so renowned at the time throughout the country, they were woefully disappointed. 'The sheep were little bits of things,' says Mr. Bacon, who was Jefferson's agent, 'and Graves said he would not give his riding whip for the whole lot.' Their instructions were to divide them by tossing up for

first choice. 'So,' says Mr. Bacon, 'I put my hand into my pocket and drew out a dollar, and said, 'Head or tail?' I got the best buck. He was a little fellow, but his wool was as fine almost as cotton. When I got home I put a notice in the paper at Charlottesville that persons who wished to improve their stock could send us two ewes, and we would keep them until the lambs were old enough to wean and then give the owners the choice of lambs, and they leave the other lamb and both of the ewes. We got the greatest lot of sheep, more than we wanted, 200 or 300, I think, and in a few years we had an immense flock. People came long distances to buy one full-blooded sheep. At first we sold them for \$50, but they soon fell to \$30 and \$20, and before I left Mr. Jefferson Merino sheep were so numerous that they sold about as cheap as common ones."

The adaptability which Mr. Jefferson here displayed to the sheep industry, and the care and shrewdness which he exercised in improving his flock, together with the extremely liberal conditions that he imposed upon those who desired to breed to his Merino rams, brings pangs of regret that Mr. Jefferson is not now alive and engaged in the sheep industry. We are convinced that were he now among us he would be an active member of the National Wool Growers' Association; at least his belief that four crosses makes a full blood would have made him a fairly good raiser.

DOGS IN ENGLAND ALSO.

The British National Sheep Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in London recently. There was some discussion on the question of sheep worrying by dogs, and some startling figures were revealed. The idea of raising the dog license from \$1.85 to \$5.00 was favorably received, and if the damage done to sheep flocks—estimated at \$25,000,000 a year—is anything like as large as it is stated to be, there is justification for it.—London Wool Record.

April, 1916.

STOCKMEN DRIVEN OUT.

L. E. Thompson, Colorado.

About 75,000 breeding ewes have been sold and shipped out of Bent and Baca counties, Colorado, since last fall, prices ranged from \$6.00 in the fall to \$8.50 for ewes recently delivered. This means about half the ewes that were ranged in these two counties.

The claimants have filed on most of the land following three rather rainy seasons. Now we have not had any moisture to speak of for eight months, so the ground is thoroughly dry and spring rains could not wet it very deep even if it should come, as it requires winter snows to wet this soil deeper than three or four inches and that moisture with the little rain we generally get will not grow crops. So the poor deluded homesteader will have to suffer and the worst of it is they have been deceived by our government officials who have made the liberal laws and encouraged the homesteader to drive out the men who were doing something in the way of growing stock and wool to feed and clothe people and getting something off this arid land on the plan that nature intended, about 40 acres for one cow or ten sheep the average season, and generally poorly kept at that, unless they can roam from place to place and follow the showers.

Now our officers that we elected by vote and have a right to expect them to pass laws to guide and help the poor and ignorant and control the wise and rich, say to the homeless, "go right on and homestead that land and get you a happy home and if a half section is not enough to make a living on we will pass a law giving you a section, for quantity and not quality is what you need in land," and every time they bait him with a new piece of legislation they give him new hopes and drive out more of the taxpayers who are schooling the homesteaders' children and giving them a little freighting or other work to buy supplies. But I would like to ask our wonderfully well posted and brilliant lawmakers how these counties that are taxed to the limit now are going to feed the thousands of these poor dupes next

winter and take care of the sick among them as their vitality will be low from living on parched maize and the like (provided they had judgment enough to save plenty from last year's crop.)

I put this question to one of our present congressmen who I heard make a speech in Pueblo a few years ago when he said, "There is government land enough in Colorado to make a million happy homes for families if we had liberal land laws." I asked him last winter when he was here if he would be as ready to vote an appropriation in Congress to care for these poor families when they fail to raise anything for years at a time as he is to pass liberal homestead laws, he said, "Yes, I would," and I believe he will, for they will all vote for him again, so, that will solve this question which will be a serious one indeed as it is as sure to come up as is history to repeat itself. But, some one will do us a favor to solve the other problem of how to replace the stock that has been forced on the market and slaughtered which the country would otherwise have maintained with some increase and helped to feed and clothe people and keep the price down a little.

Now, I might offer this as the most likely solution to this last problem. Most of this land will likely be proved up sooner or later, just for what it will sell for or be sold for the taxes finally, then men with capital and push will acquire it in big tracts and fence it and still raise stock on it, but at greater cost in taxes and improvements which will keep the price of meat out of reach of the class that suffered great privations to prove it up.

You may think I am off the subject and out of order as you asked me to tell the conditions of the sheep business here. Well, I have told part of it and if you want any more I have plenty in stock, for I saw the suffering over this country from 1886 to 1889, and many years since, and have seen over a dozen towns, twenty to forty houses left with skunks, bats and hoot owls as the only inhabitants and many hundreds of happy homes left to the four winds and many of these poor people are building on the same stone

foundations the others left, or were hauling the stone away to new locations, but happily few of the former settlers used any foundation.

Now if Congress would have classified the public lands long ago it would have shown a semblance of good judgment, for there is non-irrigated lands in part of Colorado that can be farmed with partial success, but it is too late now for it is about all taken.

Well to go back, what sheep we have left would not have wintered well, although the weather has been perfect all winter, we had too much rain last summer so the grass is not good quality and stock had to be fed corn.

No wool contracted yet.

ARGENTINA DEVELOPING.

The unusual development taking place in the Argentine Republic is well shown by the area devoted to crops. Government figures show that in 1891, 2,970,000 acres were planted to wheat, while in 1912, the area sown was 17,500,000 acres. In 1896, 3,074,000 were in corn as against 9,500,000 in 1912. In 1896, 975,000 acres were in flax as against 4,075,000 acres in 1912. In the area devoted to alfalfa, the greatest progress has been made. In 1888, only 585,000 acres were in alfalfa as against 13,500,000 in 1912.

**AROUND MAGDELENA,
NEW MEXICO**

There is a very spirited demand here for lambs. Buyers are freely offering \$7.00 and \$7.10, and it is reported in some cases even higher. With other terms in the contract more liberal, for the lambs which are still unborn. There have been no offers for wool as yet although there has been some soliciting for consignments.

We've had an exceptionally good open winter, with plenty of grass and water so that sheep have come out in splendid shape so far. Lambing starts about April 15th and some apprehension is felt that it may be a dry, hard spring since we have had no moisture now for about 30 days.

WM. R. MORLEY.

April, 1916.

Live Mutton Market Prospects

By CHARLES H. SHURTE.

A year ago I predicted that every month of 1915 would create a new set of price records. At this juncture the same forecast may be safely repeated. When trade history for 1916 is compiled, every previous year's market performance will have been discredited, both as concerns fat and feeder grades. Spring lambs will at no time sell lower than last year, and much of the time prices will rule higher. I look for a \$10.00@11.00 market for lambs during June and July. The South will have a short crop, weather in the Ohio river country having been too severe to afford good grazing, while the number of ewes bred must be smaller than last year, even though they went to the mountains and gathered up everything likely to raise a lamb. The native lamb crop will be the smallest since we have had a sheep market, in fact the native flock has disappeared entirely in many localities. All winter liquidation has continued despite high prices, whole loads of native ewes and yearling lambs coming to market. Various reasons may be assigned. Internal disease is one, dogs another, and a disposition to get the big money the market now affords, a third. The dog nuisance appears to be getting worse instead of better. A friend of mine lost eighty ewes up in Wisconsin the other day, and they were in a barn at that. Securing legislation to protect sheep seems impossible. Even when sheep have been destroyed and the owner gets an appraisal, no funds are available to pay damages owing to negligence in collecting dog tax. If a count would be taken, I am satisfied that the ewe population of that part of the United States lying east of the Missouri river is the smallest in fifty

years past.

As Southern lambs will run freely in June and July, Western breeders will do well to so arrange loading as to avoid what happened in July last year when the bottom temporarily dropped out of the market. A larger percentage of the Western crop will be early lambs than in 1915 and this economic change puts us in a position where July gluts are more profitable than the stereotyped demoralization of September in former years. Western shippers must profit by last year's congestion. The July break in 1915 was,

ly or accurately located.

Higher prices for wool are also assured, especially if the European war continues. Around Chicago at shearing stations 32 cents was paid through March, and efforts have been made to contract wool on the sheep's back in Montana at 28@31 cents. I am a pronounced bull on wool and advise growers to hold and get the full strength of the market. To accept early bids would be in my opinion an error of judgment. That there is a world-wide shortage of wool cannot be concealed and even should the war end repletion of European stocks will require more than is in sight. The domestic grower ought to get full value for this year's clip.

That the country is getting back into sheep I do not believe. Liquidation is in fact still going on and the prospect for those who are able to stay in the business is luminous. The wether business has been practically wiped out in Montana, which has gone on a ewe and lamb basis. Wherever summer range exists, wool and mutton will be grown, but the future of the business is



RAMBOUILLET EWE LAMBS OWNED BY COCK & BENNETT,
BELLE FOURCHE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

however, due to fortuitous circumstances more than anything else. Packers actually had a scare. They saw lambs coming from all points of the compass and jumped to the conclusion that the country was full of them. With characteristic timidity they ran away from the high prices and took off such a chunk in a single week as to arouse indignation, but prices promptly came back. What the market needed in that emergency was generalship and a possibility exists that the incident may be repeated unless precautionary measures are taken. Responsibility for these stampedes at the market cannot be definite-

doubtful elsewhere. Montana has discovered that where such range is available, it can raise lambs of fully as good quality as Idaho. Montana lambs last year realized Idaho lamb prices, but the wether business in that state is a dead one. The present generation of settlers is not one of sheepmen. They are putting in cows because they are handicapped financially and need quick action. Milk and butter sells as soon as made, while it is a matter of waiting a year to realize on lambs or wool.

There will be a broad eastern demand for stock ewes at \$7.00@8.00 per head this year, but it is doubtful if

many will be available at that price. From this statement it must not be inferred that cornbelt farmers intend reinstating small flocks. Demand will emanate from certain sections of New England, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri where lamb raising is being made a specialty owing to cheap rough land. The trouble with the stock ewe business is that values will be higher west of the Missouri river than eastern buyers will be willing to pay and it means that re-establishing the wool and mutton industry in the farming belt will be a slow process. At recent sales in Michigan \$12.00@20.00 per head have been paid for grade stock ewes. I see no danger of over-production of either wool or mutton during the next five years, even if the farming element manifests an interest. If the country east of the Missouri river expects to reinstate farm flocks, it must be with a Merino base, and such ewes are hard to get. Eastern farmers are, however, more interested in dairying than sheep. In Southern Michigan where twenty-five years ago I could pick up a dozen cars of wethers in a single county, fifty head could not be found in a day's ride. The dairy cow and the hog is a money-making competition and will exclude the sheep for all time to come. It looks to me as though the Trans-Missouri flock owner will never again face serious competition from the eastern farmer, and it was native stock that always demoralized the market, consequently its elimination to a large extent is an assurance of a reasonable degree of price stability.

We are also assured of a high feeder market this year. It is a safe prediction that thin lambs will cost \$7.00@7.50 per hundredweight on the range if not more. At Omaha and Chicago, it will be an \$8.00@9.00 market for feeders as supply will be light and packers will be hungry for everything capable of bleeding. This season most of the old feeders frightened at high prices did not get into the game and, as results show, they lost an opportunity to make good money, consequently they will be in the market together with the host of amateurs who took

chances and followed the market last fall. Iowa will want close to a million head, Colorado will be greedy, and with the Chicago gateway again open Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio will have an unappeasable appetite. Colorado will be a free buyer in Wyoming and New Mexico early in the season, and if we have a \$9.00@10.00 market for fat lambs, feeder trade will be done at a high level. In my opinion, the West ought to finish every lamb it produces, and feeder grades should never be sent to market. An obstacle to this, however, is that Idaho is compelled to ship before Colorado and Nebraska feeders are prepared to take thin stuff.

Owing to general winter care, the lamb crop prospect is good, but if history is worth anything, a hard winter means a short crop of lambs. In that case those who have gone to considerable expense for winter feed will find that their money has been well invested.

Packers are endeavoring to muzzle the market and arrest the upward trend of prices by the direct-purchasing expedient. Feeders and breeders cannot afford to support this campaign which is obviously adverse to their interest. Any man who has raised a carload of fat lambs will find it to his interest to take them to market. Packers do not send out buyers to feed lots or to purchase sheep in transit for the fun of the thing, and if anyone can afford to ship to market, the grower can.

To summarize, I believe the flock owner who is fixed to raise fat lambs has the world by the tail, so to speak. His logical policy is to raise the biggest lamb in the shortest time possible. He needs high-grade ewes, and my preference for a first cross is a Ramboillet or Merino ewe with a Lincoln ram, the progeny to be bred to black-face rams. This makes an ideal mutton lamb, the ewe being capable of furnishing an abundant flow of milk and shearing a big clip of good selling wool. No cross can beat it for range purposes.

We hope each woolgrower will pay his \$5.00 dues promptly.

SCOURING WOOL.

Small samples of wool may best be scoured by soaking them in common gasoline. This method is satisfactory for use in scouring three or four pounds and might be used for scouring large amounts if the gasoline is not too expensive. About a half a gallon of gasoline is required to scour one pound of ordinary wool. Place the wool in any small receptacle and add about a quart of gasoline. Allow this to soak about five minutes and then squeeze out all the gasoline, and throw the old liquid out. Repeat the process, and the wool should be very clean after it is allowed to dry, which takes but a short time.

Where growers wish to scour a small sample so as to preserve the crimp and the normal lay of the fibres, the sample should be laid in a saucer and enough gasoline poured on to cover it. After soaking a few minutes, the old gasoline is poured off and more added until the wool is clean. In this way very beautiful specimens of scoured wool may be obtained.

A FINE WOOL DISPLAY.

When Mr. Clifton, the New Zealand Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, left the United States, he presented to the National Wool Growers' Association two cases of New Zealand wool samples that formed a part of the New Zealand exhibit at San Francisco. One case is filled with samples of crossbred wool and is very instructive. The other case is from the New Zealand Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association and is filled with most excellent Lincoln wool. Not only are these wools very wonderful from the standpoint of character, but they are most beautifully gotten up. We are under great obligations to Mr. Clifton for his kindness in presenting these wools to us, and in return we can assure the people of New Zealand that more American woolgrowers will see these wools in our office than saw them at San Francisco. They will also be greatly appreciated.

The English Wool Situation

(By Our Correspondent In England)

WE are living in remarkable times, everything indicating the value of wool as a commercial commodity. We must associate with the article today factors which have never been in operation before, and wool is wool, and not simply the outer covering of the sheep. The present war and the weight of wool it is calling for makes one think of where prices would have been if it had come a hundred years ago. Science and evolution seem to have blended together in sheep and wool production in an altogether unexpected way, and there is being produced the very class of raw mate-

ributing in a remarkable way to the requirements of the great European struggle. Crossbred wool is of first importance and it stands in the very forefront of the requirements of this great conflict.

A Huge Consumption Proceeding.

From whatever standpoint the trade is looked at, we are faced with the fact that crossbred wool is going largely into consumption and best of all it shows no signs of slackening. Users have waited long and patiently for the advent of New Zealand's new clip, the January series of London sales providing a small proportion, and at the cur-

culates that the total production of crossbred wool in New Zealand and Great Britain aggregates about one million bales of Colonial size, and it is only a question of arithmetic when one can gain some intelligent idea of the approximate quantity of raw material which is available for war purposes. Of course considerable weights of crossbred wool are also being grown today in Australia, but it seems to the writer as if the remaining stocks will be requisitioned to meet the great requirements of the armies on the field of battle. The fact must also be remembered that soldiers on active service



CHAMPION COTSWOLD RAM AND EWE AT SAN FRANCISCO. OWNED BY F. A. KOSER. RICKREALL, OREGON.

rial which is required today for the production of both men's and women's wear fabrics. Of course the war dominates everything and will do as long as it lasts. Experience has proved and demonstrated in a remarkable way that fabrics made from crossbred wools are by far the most serviceable for men on active service, and we find today a larger demand for crossbred raw material than has ever before been seen. Of course the war of South Africa and the Far East revealed the value of crossbred wool, but the requirements of those days have been eclipsed many times, and today New Zealand is con-

rent series of sales a larger supply is now obtainable. The trade requires this material urgently and prospects are still of the best, although an effort is now being made to obtain supplies at a slightly lower rate than we have hitherto seen. But that is not the point we want to emphasize at this writing. We are face to face with the undisputed fact that the world's wants are colossal, and an American estimate made over twelve months ago that the requirements of the war would be such that practically all the crossbred wool would be wanted for military purposes has proved correct. The writer cal-

cannot possibly be satisfied with one suit per year, every man wanting three or four suits, and the cloth being made very largely from pure wool, augments consumption at least three-fold. Not only does a soldier want outer garments but big quantities of wool are also required for underclothing, in fact from a man's vest to his heavy overcoat, crossbred wool is wanted in considerable volume, although for the under garments fine crossbred or Merino wool is largely used. The great fact that we want to emphasize today is that the war has created colossal needs, and all the wool in sight will

April, 1916.

be wanted to satisfy the needs of Great Britain and her Allies.

The above points one moral, namely, that mills everywhere are busy, a fact which does not need emphasizing. But there is some natural dissatisfaction under this head. Every spinner and manufacturer has orders on his books to last him probably to the end of this year, but what is troubling everyone is the gradually decreasing supply of operatives. Before this letter appears in print all the available young men will have been called to the colors. Up to the last Monday in February wool sorting was a starred trade, but the British Wool Buyers' Association met on that day and passed a resolution stating in effect that wool sorters who are single young men might be released, in other words, that the military authority has now the privilege of putting his hand upon single young men who are wool sorters and calling them to the colors. We do not think for a moment that this will affect consumption, it being really the absence of sufficient employees in combing and spinning where the shoe pinches most. There is no doubt today that what we want is a larger and more powerful army to beat Germany, England is being looked to to supply more men, and the military authority is not dealing leniently with those wanting exemption. A firm today has to show that the applicant is indispensable, that he is doing more good than by joining the colors.

A Disturbed Market.

The last week in February saw an unexpected cable come to hand from Melbourne stating that topmaking Merinos were 10 per cent down. That was at once the danger signal to all, and up to the time of writing the market has been disturbed. Such a cable coming on the top of a very firm and active market was quite sufficient to cause spinners to go into their shells, and since that time we have been faced with a reaction. The cable came like a thunder clap upon the market, and now London is being looked to to clearly demonstrate the standing of the raw material. To a very large extent Coleman street has upheld the Colon-

ial news, the opening night seeing weakness in practically all descriptions of raw material with the exception of a few favored lots of scoured Merinos bought on Russian account. Succeeding sales have more than confirmed the verdict of the first few days of the auctions, and everything must be called cheaper. Up to the time of writing good Merinos must be called 3c to 4c down, medium and average wools 4c to 5c, with occasionally a fraction more, this indicating the present temper of the market. Even the best scoureds are not always firm, and barely maintain the extreme prices of last series. Crossbreds, too, have also shared in the downward course, and are mostly 4c under last sales' rates. There have also been considerable withdrawals, the whole auctions exhibiting a very different spirit to what was seen in January. There is no doubt that all buyers alike are once again trying to improve their margins, the long time that one has to wait between buying the material and seeing same converted into a saleable article demanding better margins than prevailed out of January bought wool. Then, too, the recruiting problem is a very serious one, all users alike being faced with considerably depleted supplies, and coming on the top of their present difficulties, it means that they are faced with an outlook which is not satisfactory from a productive standpoint.

Very Good Outlook for American Sheepmen.

The second series of sales came to a finish last night, but this letter has to be posted two days before the boat sails owing to letters being censored and other delays. The last few days have brought about rather more competition in Coleman street, but values have not materially moved from the decline already mentioned. As a matter of fact, at the end of the first week and during the second week prices declined further, both Merinos and crossbreds often being 5c to 6c below the January level, but this week there has been a recovery of practically 1c per pound. America has not been able to operate at all owing to no licenses being forthcoming. It is apparent that

the authorities think that United States representatives have bought enough wool in London, South Africa and Australasia to satisfy needs, and therefore this will tend to enhance the outlook for the American new clip this spring. Of course, those who have bought abroad and shipped the wool are very pleased with the authorities denying further licenses, the wool shipped if not sold, being the means of obtaining still larger profits. It looks to the writer as if the outlook for American sheep farmers is splendid and they should make record figures for their new clip wools. The present seems to be a loud call to every American sheepbreeder to increase the size of his flocks, for it is patent that the world is going to provide a bigger market than ever for both mutton and wool. The writer is convinced that the sooner far western sheepmen adopt Australian Wanganella Merinos, that is, good plain bodied sheep averaging a clip of 10 to 12 pounds per head, the better they will be, while New Zealand crossbreds are the type for that class of sheep.

The reimposition of the embargo in Australia and New Zealand so far as crossbreds are concerned means that all this class of raw material must now come into this country, a move which finds hearty approval at the hands of the entire trade. Nobody can look for anything different or expect otherwise. The war is now being waged on such a colossal scale that all prospective supplies will be required, and although wool is cheaper, yet actual manufacturing conditions have in no sense changed, and we regard the recent setback in values more as the outcome of the depleted ranks of workers than anything else. That is really the position today. There remains still a hungry outside world, Continental neutral countries being keen to buy. At the same time there is at the moment no shortage of supplies and given reasonable facilities for grinding up stock, wool will be wanted at a rapid rate. During the past month big khaki orders have been placed by the British Government, and we hear that there are more in store from our Allies.

The Sheep Situation in Kentucky

AN INTERVIEW.

UNLESS they came out of the sky, there cannot be more breeding sheep in Kentucky than a year ago," said Mark J. Smith, the expert of the state experiment station at Lexington to the representative of the National Wool Grower. "In the 'Bluegrass,' however, ovine population has increased. Efforts to replenish flocks by purchasing in the West were fruitless and so farmers went to the mountain or poorer sections of the eastern part of the state where they paid prices that recently would have been regarded as extravagant for such ewes as were to be had. This moun-

and proximity to market ought to go into wool and mutton production on an extensive scale. The eastern slope of the Appalachian mountains is in my judgment an ideal region for raising spring lambs. It is protected from cold, northwesterly winds, has abundance of water, and almost all-the-year-round grazing.

"I am frequently asked what returns a farm flock of sheep would make. From evidence furnished by Kentucky farmers who have been successful, the profit per head ranges from \$8.76@ 12.36 per head.

"The figures given are from flocks

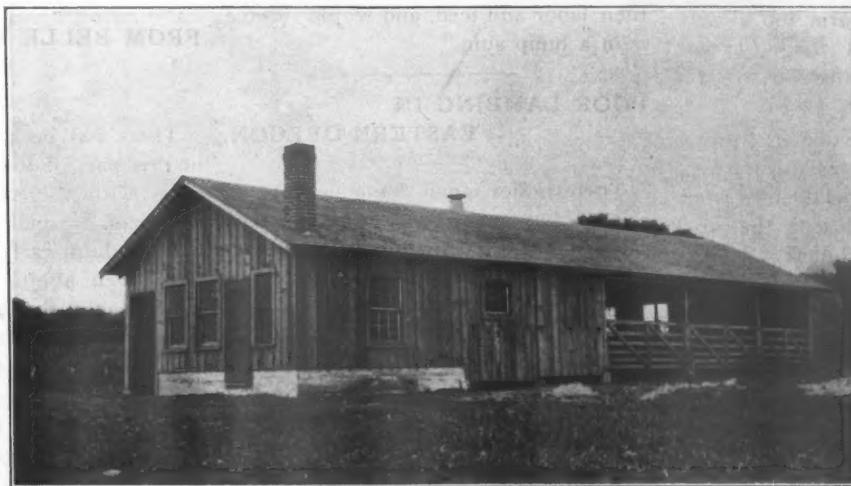
"In addition to the money value derived from a small flocks of sheep, should be added the labor saved through the activity of the sheep in keeping down the weeds. Another factor which should not be overlooked, is the regenerating influence of the manure on the land. Many a weed-infested farm has been brought to a profitable state of cultivation through the fructifying properties of sheep manure.

"With the gradual depleting of the western ranges in this country, the region where 60 per cent of the sheep in the United States have been maintained for the past decade, and with the increasing taste for lamb which the American people are developing, together with the ever increasing population, the question, 'who will produce the future supply of mutton in the form of lamb for the American people?' arises.

"For some time Kentucky has been a rather im-

portant supply factor in the spring lamb trade, being, as a state, admirably adapted to participate profitably in a large industry of this kind, but up to the present time, she has never produced anywhere near the number of spring lambs which her natural facilities justify.

"The advantages of Kentucky as a sheep state are numerous, the climate is most favorable and permits a pasturing season of long duration. The summers are not extremely hot and the winters are rather moderate. There is an abundance of low priced grazing land, excellent transportation facilities and the best of markets.



SHEEP SHED ON KENTUCKY EXPERIMENT STATION FARM, HAVING SHEPHERD'S ROOM, FEED AND SHEARING ROOM ALL CONNECTED.

which are above the average in prolificacy, in general thrift, and were owned by men who were willing to give them the necessary care. Under ordinary farm conditions in Kentucky, a flock of fifteen ewes maintained as a mutton proposition, with wool as a by-product, should bring a total income of at least one hundred dollars per year.

Owing to the fact that farmers do not generally keep a record of the feed consumed, and to the fact that sheep are often pastured on land of little or no value for other purposes, it is difficult in all cases to determine costs of production.

will in a few years make excellent breeding stock.

"Despite big prices for a series of years, the middle South has not embarked in sheep husbandry with any degree of enthusiasm. Dogs and disease are twin handicaps. We have a large negro population and logically the state is overrun with canine vagrants that constantly menace flocks and levy a heavy toll that discourages investment in ewes, especially now that it costs so much money to get into the sheep business. If prices are an incentive in production, certainly such states as Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia with a beneficent climate

"Kentucky has approximately 258,185 farms carrying less than one million sheep of shearing age, shearing a fleece of 4.6 pounds, average weight. The average acreage of these farms is 85.6 acres of which an average of 55.4 acres are under good cultivation. There is no class of livestock which would more profitably utilize the remaining 30.2 acres of land than the sheep. These farms could easily carry fifteen ewes as an average number, bringing the number of breeding ewes in the state up to nearly four million. The amount of money brought into the state from the receipts for spring lambs from this number of ewes would be enormous.

"With the small farm flock, it is possible to change pastures frequently, and not pasture the farm too closely, thus doing away, to a large extent, with the danger of infection by the dreaded stomach worm.

The sheep is a particularly profitable animal inasmuch as it returns a double income—both meat and wool. Under Kentucky conditions the wool will nearly, if not completely, defray the expenses of up-keep. By being allowed to graze the stubble fields and the lanes about the farm, they can derive their living mainly from that which would otherwise go to waste, and at the same time return evenly distributed to the soil, manure which under equal conditions is more valuable from the standpoint of fertilizing constituents than either horse or cattle manure.

"The most superficial study of the economic situation with reference to mutton and wool is sufficient to show that the assurance of high prices for mutton and wool is based upon a world wide scarcity, and the Kentucky farmer with his natural advantages as a producer of spring lamb should rightly gather his share of this harvest.

"The extreme degree of variation under which sheep are kept, combined with the varying amount of care which different farmers are accustomed to give a small flock of ewes, renders it difficult to make a definite estimate of the amount of income which may

be reasonably expected from a flock of fifteen ewes on an average Kentucky farm.

"It is a lamentable fact that the farmer east of the Missouri river has come to look upon the sheep as a scavenger, deserving little attention. For the past twenty years it has been the practice to sell out when the prices have been low, only to buy again with the return of high prices. The disastrous effect of such a practice on financial success is obvious.

"The element of care has been the limiting factor to profitable sheep husbandry. It has been said that if women on the farm would give a small flock of sheep the care and attention which they annually give the turkeys and hens, they would receive more for their labor and feed, and would receive it in a lump sum."

POOR LAMBING IN EASTERN OREGON

There is not much doing in wool in eastern Oregon. There were a few sales of fine wool around Pendleton and Baker City at from 21 to 22 cents.

The weather for the past week has been cold. From what I can learn a poor lambing is being made in most parts of eastern Oregon.

J. N. BURGESS, Pendleton, Oregon.

NEW DOUBLE DECK CARS.

For some years the Sante Fe railroad has had all their double deck cars equipped with adjustable double decks. The adjustable deck is one that can be raised up to the roof when the car is not in use for sheep traffic. This permits the use of the car for hauling other classes of livestock or dead freight. We are now advised that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has let a contract for installing an adjustable deck in all their double deck cars. The deck to be used by the Milwaukee is lowered to the floor when not in use for sheep traffic. The raising and lowering is accomplished by a lever. These cars are said to be very satisfactory when equipped with these adjustable decks.

14,000 TONS OF ALFALFA USED.

On April first in discussing with Mr. Wood of the Wood Livestock Company of Spencer, Idaho, he made the following statement: "I have just come back from a tour of our sheep outfits and find everything in good fix. Our sheep are in fine condition and many of them fat enough for the market. We had a great deal of snow last winter, and naturally fed a great deal. We fed about 14,000 tons of alfalfa and over a million pounds of cottonseed cake. In addition all our purebred stuff was carried for a month last fall on beet tops costing around \$2.50 per acre. Our loss has been small, but we ought to have a real crop of lambs."

FROM BELLE FOURCHE, SOUTH DAKOTA

There has been no wool contracted in this part of the state of South Dakota, with the exception of possibly one load of small farmer's clips that will be shorn early from old ewes that have been alfalfa wintered. Am informed that the above clips brought an average of about 26 cents.

No lambs have been contracted, although I have recently learned that \$7.50 per cwt. has been offered for one bunch, delivery to be made October 1st. The offer was refused.

Generally speaking, sheep have wintered very well, although some herds suffered some on account of a lack of moisture during the early part of the winter and later from the extreme cold, the like of which has never been experienced in this state in many years, if ever.

Have handled a few sheep since the advent of warm weather and find the fleeces exceptionally well grown and with hardly the normal amount of dirt. Weather has not been warm enough as yet to start any oil.

Growers of this section do not favor contracting as a rule and consequently, I do not believe there will be many clips sold before shearing.

FRANK R. COCK.

Live Stock Grazing Problems of Southern Idaho

By F. C. BOWMAN, Idaho Falls, Idaho

THE subject assigned to me is one that affects not only the livestock interests of southern Idaho, but each and every one of its citizens.

The livestock industry gives the farmer a market for his hay, grain and rent for his pastures; makes business for the merchants and bankers and has a material effect upon the high cost of living.

Now as to the problems confronting this great industry, which brings hundreds of thousands of dollars into our state annually:

First and foremost is the question of

summer range, which is annually growing smaller and restricting the industry. We have, up to the present time, been treated very well by both the State and Federal government with the National Forest Reserves and State land leases.

The Soda Springs Grazing Association, and the Bingham County Grazing Association, operating in Bonneville, Bingham and Bannock counties, have leased from the state of Idaho 182,000 acres of grazing lands for which they pay \$14,000.00 annually and upon which there are grazed 320,000 head of sheep and 13,000 head of cattle and there are grazed on the Caribou National Forest 285,000 head of sheep and 14,000 head of cattle annually. This statement, on its face, would seem to indicate that the livestock interests are well cared for for summer grazing; such, however, is not the case, for the reason that surrounding the Forest Reserve and state leases there is a quantity of open government

land which is suitable for grazing only. However, farmers are filing on this land and harrassing the stockmen, making it more difficult year by year for the stockmen to exist.

If the settler could in any possible manner, make a home and a living on this land, the stockman would be the last person in the world to object to him doing so—on the contrary would lend every assistance in his power, but it is a known fact that seventy-five per cent of the settlers in and about the leased lands are suffering for the common necessities of life and were it not

as we have demonstrated on our lease in the past five years that the stockmen handle the range which they control in such a manner that the feed gets better year after year, there being fifty per cent more feed on our lease last year than when we secured it five years ago. This is done by keeping the stock off at certain times, giving flowers and grass an opportunity to go to seed and scatter, making more and more plant life year by year.

Unless conditions are changed so that the stockmen can be assured that they can remain in business for at least twenty years, they will gradually be forced out of business, the result of which will be far-reaching indeed.

Consider the withdrawal from this section of our state of four million pounds of wool—worth \$800,000.00 annually; four hundred thousand lambs—worth \$1,200,000.00 annually; approximately \$1,000,000 worth of beef cattle annually, or

for the assistance received from the stockmen, could not exist.

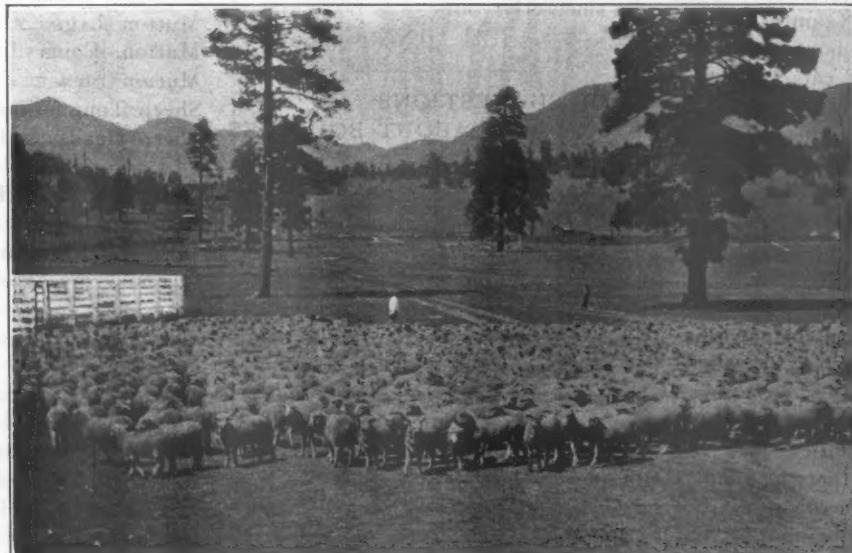
The solution of this problem, to my mind, is the segregation of these lands by the State and Federal governments, passing such legislation as may be necessary to do so and declare lands to be grazing lands for all time, or at least from twenty to thirty years and lease them to the stockmen at a reasonable rental per annum, and to this end we should all use our best efforts.

There need be no fear of leasing these lands to the stockmen on the ground that lands deteriorate in value,

\$3,000,000, which is practically all spent at home for hay, flour and other living expenses, and you will get some idea of the importance of this industry.

Then consider the withdrawal of this amount of beef, mutton and lamb from the market and what it would do to the price of meats, the wool for clothing and hides for shoes, and you will realize the necessity of fostering this great industry.

A wonderful change has taken place in the past ten years in this: that you will all remember the time when the cattlemen and sheepmen were bitter



FAT LAMBS FROM THE COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA. SHIPPED FROM FLAGSTAFF JULY, 1915, FROM COLIN CAMPBELL'S HERDS.

enemies and could not work together in harmony or get within hailing distance on the range—this has all been changed and the cattlemen and sheepmen of southeastern Idaho are now working together in perfect harmony, using the same range, belonging to the same organizations for their mutual benefit and protection and so far as the association which I represent is concerned, you could offer them no inducement which would cause their separation.

Another menace to the range is that of predatory animals; a conservative estimate of the damage done by these animals in this sections for the year 1914 is \$100,000.00; at that time the state was paying no bounty and in order to protect the range, the Soda Springs and Bingham County Grazing Associations placed a bounty on coyotes of \$3.00 each, wild cats \$4.00 each and wolves \$25.00 each, commencing January 1st, 1915 and these associations secured during the year 1915, 1561 coyotes, 89 cats and 39 wolves at a cost to them of \$5,365.65.

We also secured the passage by the last legislature of a Bounty Law, which has been in operation since about May 1st, 1915 and which has helped materially in the destruction of these animals, but owing to the economical ideas of the present administration the appropriation for bounties was cut down with the result that the fund is now exhausted and the bounties provided for in the statutes cannot be paid until the next session of the legislature makes another appropriation. In the meantime the interests of the citizens must suffer from the result of this false economy.

The Grazing Associations reduced the amount of their bounty on July 1st, 1915 and are now paying, in addition to the State Bounty, \$1.00 each on coyotes and wild cats and \$15.00 each on wolves.

How much better it would be if the farmers would join with the stockmen—and farmer, cattleman and sheepman all work in harmony as the cattlemen and sheepmen are doing, reserving the farming land to the farmer and the grazing land to the stockmen—for

there are no better farmers or farms in the world and no more prosperous farmers than those of our Gem State, and with this united effort upon the part of all our citizens as all are interested, universal prosperity will be enjoyed by all.

INSIDE INFORMATION.

After quoting a little sheep scripture to a friend of mine, he said: "Jack, where in the hell do you get all this information?" I told him it would cost him \$1.00 to find out; so he gave me the dollar, and I am sending the same dollar to you for one year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Wishing to make the Grower grow, I am sincerely yours,

J. H. GINN, California.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS ABOUT BOUNTIES

In regard to bounties being paid by various stock associations and states, we would say that it is the only way to rid the country of predatory animals, but you can also better conditions very much by offering better inducements to trappers. For instance couldn't it be so arranged that a trapper could get his money at an early date after presenting a hide for the same. It is very discouraging to most trappers to have to wait from two months to a year for his bounty, such as is very often the case. It doesn't seem to be very good idea for a state to pay \$2.50 or \$3.00 for one year and then reduce it to \$1.00 or \$1.50 the next year, such as is often done. That is only thinning them out to give the rest more room to increase. It would show better judgment for a state to pay a good bounty for a year and then increase it instead of decreasing it. If a good bounty is paid, you will rid the country of predatory animals, and that is the only way. We trap and kill several hundred coyotes and cats every year, and the sheepmen can see a great difference where we trap animals a short time.

HUNGERFORD AND MIE,
Trappers, Rogerson, Idaho.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16½
Round Dressed Lambs	@18½
Saddles, Caul	@19
R. D. Lambs Fores	@15½
Caul Lamb Fores	@14½
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@.4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15½
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17½
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@12
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@12
Mutton Stew	@10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

NEAR THATCHER, COLORADO.

Enclosed find money order for \$1.00 to renew my subscription for another year.

It does not look as if we shall have many more years to run sheep on the open range here. Dry farmers are coming in every day. We have had a very dry winter and no moisture in sight now. The wind is blowing thirty to forty miles an hour every day now, and what anyone can see in farming this prairie is more than we can figure out.

Some of these people have good teams and outfit, but most of them will wake up after a while with a lot of experience. Of course it will put all the stock men out of commission.

Sheep have wintered well here. I am feeding oil cake to about 425 head and my rams.

Stock sheep are selling at \$7.00 per head here. Some cigarette fiend got the grass afire here and burned us out. Almost got the house and the hay at that. No wool or lambs contracted yet.

ADAM ARNET.

Get us a new \$5.00 member.

Porcupine Grass and Head's Grass or Redtop

By ARTHUR W. SAMPSON.

PORCUPINE or needle grass, as it is commonly called, is not troublesome to stock like many of the squirrel-tail and fox-tail grasses, as previously discussed in the National Wool Grower, even though the common names might so imply. The names are derived from the fact that the seeds bear a striking resemblance to porcupine quills, or to a needle, the seed being sharp-pointed and provided with an elongated, slender barb or awn. Once one familiarizes himself with this grass he will recognize it at a glance.

Porcupine grass, known to botanists as *Stipa*, consists of a large group of grasses, (about 100 different kinds having been recognized) many of which are of high value as forage plants. One species, namely, sleepy porcupine grass, however, should by all means be definitely recognized by everybody who is fortunate enough to enjoy the wonders of the woods, as this plant takes revenge on being eaten, and, indeed, sometimes costly revenge, by giving animals the well known "sleepy sickness."

All of these grasses are perennials, growing year after year, and they all form the tufted habit of growth. They almost invariably develop a mass of basal or root leaves, which are narrow and inrolled. Porcupine grasses belong to the well known redtop-timothy-pinegrass (*Agrostideae*) tribe, and like the grasses mentioned, the flower heads are open and the individual flowers one-seeded.

SLEEPY PORCUPINE GRASS.

Distribution and Description.

In general, this mischievous grass occurs from southern Colorado southward. It occurs most commonly in the Southwest, especially in western Texas, in Arizona and New Mexico and in lower California. More detailed work should be done in way of definitely ascertaining its distribution. It occurs between about 5,000 and 9,000 feet elevation where it grows in medium moist soils.

Sleepy porcupine grass is among the most robust of its relatives native to this country. It sometimes attains a height of 6 feet, though more commonly it grows only about half that tall. The flower or seed stalks are coarse and the stalks and leaves are bright green in color; the leaf-blades are flat and are sometimes as much as

has a narcotic effect on stock if grazed to any appreciable extent. It seems to trouble horses, cattle and sheep alike, causing sleepiness and affecting the power of locomotion. The head of stock poisoned drops, sometimes to the ground, and in severe cases the animal will lie outstretched for hours as dead. Saddle and pack animals afflicted with the sleepy sickness are most difficult to handle and require the patience of a saint during travel. Animals quite recover from the disease in a few days. Fortunately, no fatalities have been recorded as a result of stock grazing sleepy porcupine grass.

Since the grass is unusually coarse and not particularly palatable it is grazed only when there is a lack of feed, or when animals are extremely hungry and do not discriminate between the more choice and the less palatable feed.

WESTERN PORCUPINE GRASS.

Distribution and Description.

This is one of the most characteristic of the porcupine grasses occurring on western ranges. It is found in Washington, Oregon, western Idaho and Wyoming to California. In elevation it occurs from about 3,000 to 10,000 feet where it grows in medium moist to almost desert soils. It is unusually hardy and drought-resistant.

Western porcupine grass grows from 1 to 2½ feet tall, the seed stalks being smooth and leaf-blades inwardly rolled. The herbage, as shown in Fig. 2, is mostly basal (root leaves), and occurs in profusion. The seed head varies from about 4-8 inches long and the barbs of the seed are about an inch long.

Forage Value.

From the viewpoint of palatability western porcupine grass may be classed among the best of its immediate relatives. In the Northwest the numerous fine leaf blades remain green until late in the autumn on the high summer range where they are consumed with relish by all classes of stock. Sheep are particularly fond of



Fig. 1. Sleepy Porcupine Grass in Seed Showing Extremes in Size of Flower Head. A Young Seedling is Also Shown.

20 inches long; seed head about as long as the leaves, stout, and densely flowered, the flowers being provided with a twice-bent, rough awn about 1½ inches long. (See Fig. 1.)

Forage Value.

As already stated, this grass cannot be classed as a forage plant. Most authoritative statements are on record to substantiate the belief that the plant

the herbage and eat it about as closely as some of the choice fescues. On the lower ranges it is most valuable for

ground, thus assuring satisfactory germination in the following spring. This twisting and untwisting of the awn is characteristic of all porcupine grasses.

GREEN PORCUPINE GRASS.

Distribution and Description.

This grass enjoys an unusually wide distribution both laterally and in elevation. It occurs throughout the Rocky mountains as well as in the plains country of Montana, the Dakotas, western Minnesota and Nebraska. In elevation it occurs from between



Fig. 2. Western Porcupine Grass is Grazed with Relish by All Classes of Stock.

grazing up to about the middle of August, after which the leaves become somewhat harsh and wiry.

An interesting thing observed by the writer in the case of this grass is that it is among the first plants to gain a foothold on overgrazed or depleted lands. On old worn out bed grounds in eastern Oregon, for example, it was first among the valuable perennial grasses to gain dominion over the soil. This is due to several things, chief among which are (1) the strong seed habits, (2) the fact that the barbs of the seed attach themselves to the wool and are thus carried to the bed grounds, and (3), the ability of the seed to automatically plant itself. Whenever the awn or barb, which is attached to the sharp-pointed seed, is subjected to a change in moisture conditions, such, for example, as a cloudy or foggy day followed by a day of sunshine, the barbs curl around in clockwise and counter clock-wise fashion. While performing this peculiar function the seed is worked into the



Fig. 4. Cultivated Herd's Grass or Redtop Has a High Reputation Both as a Hay and Pasture Grass.

about 3,000 to 10,000 feet. It prefers loamy soils of medium moisture content, but is commonly met with in relatively dry, gravelly soils where it attains fair size.

Green porcupine grass is an erect, rather stout plant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The seed stalks are smooth, as are also the leaf blades, which are numerous and mostly basal. Like the western porcupine grass, the seed heads are about 4 to 8 inches long. The barbs,

which are elongations of the seed, are twice bent. This grass, which is often confused with western porcupine grass, may best be distinguished by the barbs—those of western porcupine being coarse—hairy, while the barbs of green porcupine grass are practically devoid of hairs.

Forage Value.

This grass is eaten with gusto throughout the spring, summer and autumn grazing season. The herbage, especially in higher elevations, remains green until late in the year, so the leaves are cropped rather more closely than in the case of many of the associated grasses. In some localities the grass is cut as hay (though it seldom forms a pure stand) and is found to

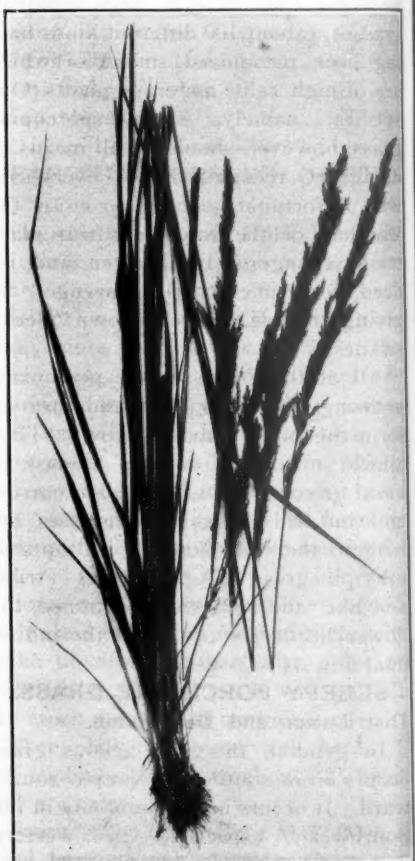


Fig. 5. Spiked Redtop is Among the Most Valuable of Native Herd's Grasses. It is Highly Relished by All Classes of Stock.

cure nicely, retaining its aroma, and, of course, is readily consumed by all classes of stock.

Herd's Grass or Redtop.

Cultivated herd's grass or redtop is such a well known representative of the group or genus under discussion that only a few general remarks need be made to recall the economic value of herd's grasses as they occur on the range naturally.

The group of herd's grasses, known as *Agrostis*, is composed of a large number of different individuals, some forty different kinds of which occur in North America. Most of these are found on western ranges.

The plants are mostly perennials and assume either the growth habit of "bunch grasses" or form a more or less continuous turf. The flower clusters, as in the case of porcupine grass, are one-seeded.

CULTIVATED HERD'S GRASS OR REDTOP.**Distribution and Description.**

This grass, native from Europe, has escaped from cultivation and is found growing wild in practically every State in the Union. It does best at medium elevations and grows luxuriantly only in moist and even wet places. It is one of the best known and heaviest yielding grasses on sour or acid soils—lands which are suited to but few grasses indeed. The root system is particularly strong (See Fig. 4) so the plant withstands trampling remarkably well.

Forage Value.

Herd's grass is highly palatable to all classes of stock, either as a pasture grass or as hay. It is, however, more commonly fed in the form of hay than pastured. All classes of stock are fond of it. As a dairy roughage there are few grasses its equal.

SPIKED REDTOP.**Distribution and Description.**

Among the native species of herd's grass, spiked redtop, one might say, is the "ring leader" from the viewpoint of forage value. Its distribution is from Canada to Wisconsin and Nebraska and south to Texas and west to California. Throughout its range it occurs in medium moist meadows and along creek banks at elevations between 4,000 and 10,000 feet.

This grass, tufted but devoid of root

stocks, attains a height of 1 to 2½ feet. The leaves are flat, somewhat rough, and from 4 to 8 inches long. The seed heads are from 2 to 10 inches long and are restricted rather than branched in form, as shown in Fig. 5. **Forage Value.**

Where conditions are favorable, spiked redtop not infrequently forms the main bulk of the native herbage crop. Growing as it does in rather moist soils, and being rather late in maturing, it remains succulent and tender throughout the normal grazing

grass (*A. hiemalis*), and seashore herd's grass (*A. pallens*). The former resembles the cultivated redtop a good deal while the latter bears rather close resemblance to spiked herd's grass. The conspicuous differences in the seed heads are shown photographically in Fig. 6.

Unlike cultivated red top, winter herd's grass is not eaten with a great deal of relish except early in the season, owing chiefly to the preponderance of seed stalks. Seashore herd's grass, on the other hand, is grazed by

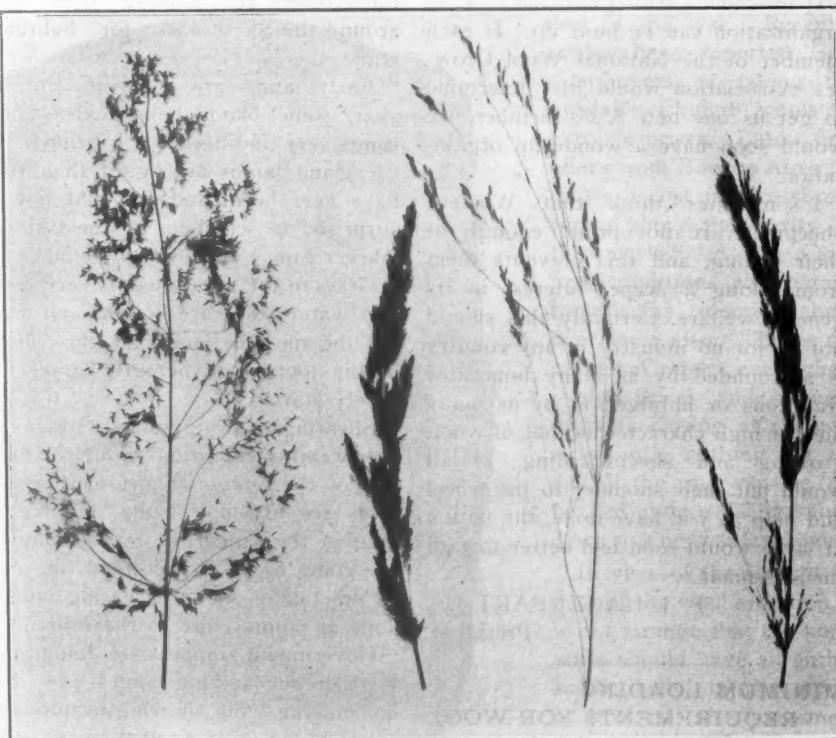


Fig. 6. From Left to Right the Grasses are—Cultivated Herd's Grass or Redtop, Spiked Redtop, Winter Herd's Grass and Seashore Herd's Grass. The two to the extreme left are by far the best forage plants.

season. All classes of stock seem to relish the herbage and graze it by choice, from early spring to late in the autumn. It is somewhat later than the dry-land "hillside" grasses in beginning growth in the spring, however, owing to the soil being less well drained than some, and the moisture tending to prevent the soil from warming up rapidly.

Other Herd's Grasses.

Two other herd's grasses are worthy of mention, namely, winter herd's

all classes of stock, but is much restricted in distribution and is, therefore, not particularly important.

PRICE OF NEVADA WOOL.

We notice in your March number under the article "Nevada Wool Selling" that you give the price at which our wool was sold at 19¾ cents; this is an error as our clip was sold at 22½ cents. Please correct this in your next issue.

W. T. JENKINS CO., Nevada.

APPRECIATION.

Mr. Arthur Roberts,
Afton, Wyoming.
My Dear Sir:

On behalf of all the officers of the National Wool Growers' Association, I desire to thank you for your check for \$20.00 covering five new subscribers to the National Wool Grower and three new \$5.00 members for the Association. Allow me to assure you that we appreciate your fine example in this matter and feel that it is the only way in which a strong national or state organization can be built up. If each member of the National Wool Growers' Association would just determine to get us one new \$5.00 member, we would soon have a wonderful organization.

I sometimes think that Western sheepmen are not proud enough of their calling, and this prevents them from taking a deeper interest in its general welfare. Certainly this should not be for no industry in any country is surrounded by as many honorable traditions or indulged in by as many men of high character as that of wool-growing and sheepbreeding. If all would put their shoulder to the wheel and help as you have done, the nation at large would soon feel better toward the sheepman.

F. J. HAGENBARTH,
President.

MINIMUM LOADING
REQUIREMENTS FOR WOOL

Car length	Sacks	Bales
36 feet	24,000 lbs.	32,000 lbs.
37 "	24,720 "	32,960 "
38 "	25,440 "	33,920 "
39 "	26,160 "	34,880 "
40 "	26,880 "	35,840 "
41 "	27,600 "	36,800 "
42 "	28,320 "	37,760 "
43 "	29,040 "	38,720 "
44 "	29,760 "	39,680 "
45 "	30,480 "	40,640 "
46 "	31,200 "	41,600 "
47 "	31,920 "	42,560 "
48 "	32,640 "	43,520 "
49 "	33,360 "	44,480 "
50 "	34,080 "	45,440 "

AROUND BOISE, IDAHO.

LITTLE ARIZONA WOOL SOLD.

I cannot give you any definite information regarding the amount of wool sold in this vicinity, but I would estimate that twenty per cent sold at prices around 25 and 26 cents per pound. Considerable of this wool, in fact almost all of it, is from early lambing ewes, consequently will not have quite the condition later lambing stock will have.

I do not think there has been any great number of lambs contracted as the growers are holding their crop around the \$5.50 mark for February stuff.

Early lambs are quite uneven this year, some bands being extra good, some very indifferent. I believe the Cleveland lambs are better than they have ever been, and I would not be surprised to see them on the Chicago market June 15 at seventy pounds.

Grass in the sage brush is very good, and water holes are holding out well, but the snow is lying very close down in the foot-hills where the grass has barely started.

Shearing is progressing with favorable weather conditions along the main line of the Oregon Short Line as the ewes are brushing badly, holding so long in the sagebrush. Wool haulers are going to be disappointed this year as practically all our shearing will be done at points close to the railroad.

Government trappers are doing good work on our lambing ranges, and while not making a big showing in numbers, are bringing in many of the bad actors from among the lamb bands. One trapper I talked with had just caught his third female coyote within the week, the three containing 23 head of young. I have talked with several woolgrowers regarding the trapping, and believe Idaho is lucky in the man we have, looking after this department and in the trappers we have in the field.

HUGH SPROAT.

Do not forget the annual ram sale at Salt Lake City, August 30, 31, September 1 and 2. Four days of real education.

There has been very little wool sold in this state to my knowledge. One small clip sold at 27½ cents some five or six weeks ago and one larger clip of 100,000 pounds at Kingman, sold for 26 cents. These are the only two sales of which I am advised at present. All the rest of the wool has been consigned. Considerable is yet to be sheared. Wool buyers do not seem as anxious to buy the last two or three weeks, as they were at first.

A considerable number of feeder lambs have been contracted at 7 cents. These are mostly lambs that do not mature in time for the early summer markets, but early February lambs that are raised in the country near Phoenix are not contracted as feeders, as they are generally shipped to the market for fat stuff. They will not begin to move yet, for another 45 or 60 days.

M. I. POWERS, Flagstaff, Ariz.

LAMBS AT 7½ IN WYOMING.

We have heard of no wool contracts in the state except those of two clips in the Casper country to a local speculator, at 25 cents. A few breeding ewes have changed hands at \$7 to \$9.05 per head, according to age and quality. Ewes coming a year old have sold at \$6.50 to \$7 per head. So far as we can learn lamb contracts have been confined to the Casper section and west; 50,000 or more have been contracted at 7½ cents, October delivery, to go to Fort Collins feeders.

About 5000 ewe lambs that have been carried through the winter on hay and pasture in the vicinity of Wheatland were recently shipped to a Nebraska feed lot to be shorn, fattened, and put on the market.

March has provided a seasonable brand of weather. Few storms, considerable warm weather and sunshine have been conducive to the welfare of all live stock. Green grass is starting in good shape.

Yours Truly,
ROSCOE WOOD, Douglas.

The Boston Wool Market

BY OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT

WITH the drawing to a close of the season in foreign primary wool markets, and the slackening up of contracting and buying in the West, there comes a lull in the local market, which has recently taken on a more quiet tone. This is not considered undesirable at this time, when so many of the houses are preparing for the annual balancing and closing of their books. Yet even at this time, less than usual is heard regarding bargain lots of wool that dealers are anxious to dispose of so that they need not be carried over into another year's account. In fact it is doubtful if there is much wool of the bargain order left in the market today. The demand has been too good to allow accumulations, even of foreign wool, which has been coming forward in unprecedented quantities. Proof of this may be found in the statement that in the sales of B supers consummated during the closing weeks of March were included some of the wool carried over from the boom of the previous year.

Though there has been less activity lately, that does not mean that prices are any lower. As a matter of fact, the tendency of values since the first of the year has been continually upward. At different times first one grade and then another has been lifted a little, and it is a noteworthy fact that in most cases all the gain has been held. Fine staple and half-blood Territories and fine washed and medium combing fleeces have recently sold at the top prices of the season, and the wool year is apparently going out on the top of the wave. So true is this statement, that the more thoughtful among the wool men are

beginning to question whether or not the market has reached the highest possible point.

Foreign complications are as difficult as ever, though the recent close of the season in Australia, and the previous winding up of actual buying in the Cape Colony and South America, have brought buyers home, and have helped to turn the attention of importers to

the Australian clip. London prices are distinctly lower than they were before the present policy of excluding Americans from participation in the sales was adopted.

In South America, Germans still hold large blocks of wool, and though a little of it has been resold lately, the bulk will probably be held, until there is greater certainty as to the probable end of the war. Recently cables have reported German buyers as taking the available Chubut wools at extreme prices. Latest firm offers from Buenos Aires indicate a cost for crossbreds rather above the parity of this market. At the Cape, firm conditions also obtain, though the season is about over there also. This is the universal report everywhere—high prices and primary markets closing at the top. Apparently nothing but the end of the war can be depended upon to bring values down to a normal level again.

In view of the foreign aspect of the wool situation, it is not strange that the home trade should have an enthusiastic belief in the merits of wool as an investment proposition. Western wool growers are everywhere awake to the strength of the situation, and are demanding and receiving the highest prices known for their pro-



BALED WOOL IS MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN SACKED WOOL.

the possibilities of the domestic market. The London sales are going on steadily, but American purchasers are barred out through their inability to get licenses to ship any wool they might buy. The next series will open April 11, with only 80,000 bales as the limit of offerings. All the sales this year have been unusually small, possibly owing to the fact that Japan and America took so large a proportion of

duct since the Civil War. It is estimated that 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of wool have been already contracted for or bought outright in the West. Most of this business was done on the principle that the early-bought and early-shorn wools could be got to market and sold before the great volume of the new clip was available. These wools having been secured, the market was left to other buyers, but

the latter have been slow to take hold. It requires more than ordinary nerve to pay as much in the West as similar wools are selling for here today. This would not seem so much of a gamble but for the fact that the market, figuratively speaking, is now on stilts. What would be considered good business in normal years, is a straight gamble under present conditions.

In spite of sporadic cases here and there where small clips of choice wool have sold at extreme prices, it is doubtful if any weight of wool has been bought in the West at over 30 cents for medium and 25 cents for fine. Much has been made of the extreme prices, but little is heard of the clips that have sold on the low edge. That prices are considered too high, is shown by the withdrawal of the leading houses from active operations. It is possible, of course, that further buying may be precipitated any day by some house jumping in and trying to scoop the best of the remaining clips, but lack of margin between the asking prices of the growers and what the manufacturers are willing to pay is expected to act as a brake on speculative activity.

Shearing is reported to have commenced in Western Idaho, to be progressing steadily in Nevada and to be well along in Arizona and southern California. Some of the early shorn wool, sold under contract to Eastern buyers, is reported to have already been shipped East, but the amount is not large, and the current embargoes are expected to delay shipments, as wool is not perishable and hence can be side-tracked with impunity. Just what the opening figure of these new wools may prove to be, no one is rash enough to predict, but opinion favors the belief that it will be high.

Old Territory wools have been moving quite steadily, though never in large volume, owing to the fact that a few houses held the bulk of the available supply. Actual transfers reported during the month have included 50,000 pounds three-eighths-blood Montana 34 cents, or 72 to 73 cents clean; good-sized lots of original Montana at 24 to 27 cents for fine clothing and 28 to 32 cents for medium; nearly 400,000

pounds Montana, on the basis of 35 cents for tagged and baled wool, and 32 cents in the original bags; later further sales of the same at same prices; nearly a million pounds various grades at private terms; 500,000 fine staple and half-blood Montana on the clean basis of 80 cents for staple and 78 to 79 cents for half-blood; 50,000 pounds original Wyoming at 27 cents; 150,000 pounds original Montana at 78 cents clean; Idaho quarter and three-eighths-blood at 68 to 73 cents clean; 250 bags original Wyoming at 27 cents, or 73 to 75 cents clean; and a good-sized transfer of Soda Springs half-blood at 32 cents.

Scoured Territories have been in light supply, as the demand for greasy wools has relieved the dealers from the burden of scouring up any but the off lots as a rule. Of course some good wools have been offered and they have found ready sale on the basis of 70 to 72 cents for fine, with an occasional choice white lot at 75 cents. Fine medium scoured has sold at 67 to 70 cents and stained and defective wool at 55 to 65 cents.

Late in the month there was a good movement in B supers, including some of the wools held over from last year. About 3000 bags were involved, though the market was by no means cleaned up. Both Eastern and Western pullings were involved, and prices were thereby boosted to some extent. Current quotations on pulled wools are firm at the top level of the season, Eastern pullings being quotable at 72 to 80 for fine A supers and extras, 66 to 70 cents for A supers and 65 to 67 cents for B supers. Western pullings are quotable at 66 to 68 cents for fine A supers, 63 to 66 cents for A supers and 62 to 64 cents for B supers, with sales of all three grades. Combing pulled wools have been advanced to 58 to 60 cents for fine, 57 to 58 cents for medium and 53 to 55 cents for low.

Current quotations on the scoured basis for Territories are 80 cents for fine staple, 77 to 79 cents for half-blood staple, 70 to 73 cents for three-eighths-blood staple, 68 to 70 cents for quarter-blood staple, 73 to 75 cents for fine clothing and 70 to 72 cents for fine me-

dium clothing.

Fleece wools show a gradually hardening tendency as the season advances. Both medium combing and fine washed wools have sold at top prices during the month, in some cases the range being the highest since the Civil War. In point of volume, the leading transfer of the month involved about half a million pounds three-eighths blood and quarter-blood wool supposed to have contained a little Ohio, but mainly Indiana and Missouri, the selling price being a fraction over 38 cents. Other and smaller sales, but relatively of more importance have included Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 40 cents, quarter-blood combing at 39 cents, half-blood combing at 37 cents, XX and above at 34 and later at 35 cents, and Indiana three-eighths-blood at 38 cents.

Ohio fleeces are now quoted at 37 to 38 cents for fine washed delaine, 34 to 35 cents for XX and above, 33 to 35 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 29 to 30 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 37 cents for half-blood combing, 40 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 39 cents for quarter-blood combing, 32 to 33 cents for half-blood clothing, and 33 to 34 cents for three-eighths-blood clothing.

Tremendous transactions in foreign wool have been noted during the month, but owing to the reticence of dealers, only an approximate idea of the actual movement is available. Arrivals have been heavy, but have been so largely for manufacturers' account, that the offerings in the open market have not been excessive. Nevertheless, the needs of larger mills have been so great that transfers aggregating many thousands of bales have been made. The strength shown in primary markets have had their due effect on this market, and the tendency has been constantly though slowly upward. Latest sales have been made on the basis of 75 cents clean for good combing Capes, 80 to 87 cents for good combing Australians, 40 cents in the grease for Buenos Aires Lincolns, 42 cents for Buenos Aires quarters, and 40 to 50 cents for New Zealand crossbreds.

Total arrivals of wool at the port of

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

25

Boston for the month of March, as compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were 43,778,609 pounds, including 14,085,612 pounds domestic and 29,692,997 pounds foreign. This compares with 50,825,476 pounds for March, 1915, of which 13,300,984 pounds were domestic and 37,524,492 pounds foreign.

Since January 1, 1916, aggregate receipts have been 41,881,706 pounds domestic and 110,984,333 pounds foreign, or a total of 152,866,039 pounds. This compares with 38,515,212 pounds domestic and 57,314,012 pounds foreign, or a total of 95,829,224 pounds, for the same period in 1915.

Shipments of wool for March were 40,417,568 pounds, compared with 25,725,953 pounds during March, 1915. Total shipments from and including January 1, 1916, have been 103,545,342 pounds, compared with 64,833,208 pounds for the same period in 1915.

SHORT EASTERN

SUPPLY DID IT

March values of livestock at Chicago and Missouri River markets would have been impossible had Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and other eastern states been able to secure western feeders last fall. Buffalo has been almost off the map as a sheep market and other eastern points have had few. Killers down that way have dispensed but little mutton or lamb, but have had to stay in business and their competition has been a stout prop under prices at western points.

J. E. P.

IMPORTS OF SHEEP

AND MUTTON

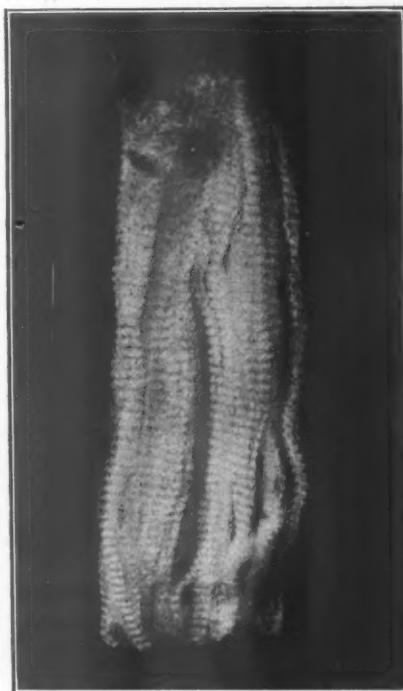
During the seven months ended with January, 213,703 sheep valued at \$867,221.00 were imported by the United States against 95,192 head valued at \$433,483.00 the previous year. Government returns do not state supply sources.

Mutton and lamb imports during the same period were 7,879,359 pounds, valued at \$679,428.00 against 10,223,109 pounds, valued at \$971,940.00 the previous year.

FINE OHIO WOOL.

The wool here shown is a photograph of a small sample taken from an Ohio fleece found in an Eastern mill. We imagine that this was just a commercial fleece and not one of those small samples so often seen and so easy to get in every clip. This wool is rather finer than our average fine wool but is not extremely fine. In length it shows a 3½-inch staple, certainly ample for any combing purpose.

Probably this wool was taken from a Delaine sheep, a type that has passed



VERY EXCELLENT DELAINE WOOL
GROWN IN OHIO.

ed away in the West. Generally when one speaks about choice wool, someone mentions Australia, but that country never saw the day it produced better fine wools than are grown in Ohio and West Virginia. We have seen many samples of best Australian fine wools, but we have never seen anything from that country better than the sample appearing in this photo, and raised in Ohio. But as aforesaid this type of wool is about a thing of the past so far as the West is concerned and is diminishing greatly in Ohio. The

sheep producing this wool is a special wool sheep and carries but little mutton. No breed of sheep can live by wool alone at anything like present wool prices. If manufacturers want this type of wool grown in this country, the price must be advanced to around 50 cents per pound. Then it can be grown and in any quantity desired.

**ADDITIONAL PRIZES
FOR RAM SHOW**

The American Hampshire Registry Association of Coldwater, Michigan, has set aside \$105.00 to be used as additional premiums for pens of twenty-five rams to be shown at the Salt Lake ram show. This money is to be divided as follows: First, \$50.00; second, \$35.00; third, \$20.00. Of course this money is given with the understanding that winning rams must be recorded in the books of the American Hampshire Sheep Registry Association.

FROM EASTERN OREGON.

The spring has been quite backward in eastern Oregon with cold winds and rain. For that reason the lamb crop will be somewhat short. Reports are that several bands of ewes are quite thin, and under these conditions, many a \$5.00 bill will be thrown over the fence.

The wool in eastern Oregon at this writing looks as clean and light as cotton. There has been very little wool contracted so far. However, such contracts as have been made are at an advance over last year's prices. We believe that in this section most of the clips will be held for sales-day as that is the usual custom.

A. J. SMITH, Pilot Rock, Ore.

CORRIE DALES LANDED.

We are advised that on March 24 King Brothers of Laramie, Wyoming, landed at San Francisco thirty-seven Corriedale rams and fifty-six Corriedale ewes from New Zealand.

GRAZING ALLOWANCES ON NATIONAL FOREST FOR 1916.

Forest	Number of stock authorized Yearling rates (Cents)						Forest	Number of stock authorized Yearling rates (Cents)								
	Cattle Horses	Swine	Sheep Goats	C.	H.	Sw. S&G		Cattle Horses	Swine	Sheep Goats	C.	H.	Sw. S&G			
DISTRICT 1.																
Absaroka	6,835	...	102,000	54	67	..	13.5	Payette	7,300	...	91,500	54	67	..	13.5	
Beartooth	4,500	300	48,800	54	67	32	13.5	Powell	13,500	...	72,000	54	67	..	13.5	
Beaverhead	24,500	...	114,000	54	67	..	13.5	Ruby	16,400	...	35,500	54	67	..	13.5	
Bitterroot	3,800	...	40,000	54	67	..	13.5	Salmon	14,700	...	110,000	54	67	..	13.5	
Blackfoot	2,000	...	10,000	48	60	..	12	Santa Rosa	14,500	...	50,000	54	67	..	13.5	
Cabinet	3,000	...	22,250	54	67	..	13.5	Sawtooth	7,000	...	310,000	54	67	..	13.5	
Clearwater	2,350	...	52,900	48	60	..	12	Sevier	11,400	50	115,000	54	67	32	13.5	
Coeur d'Alenes	500	...	25,000	54	67	..	13.5	Targhee	10,300	...	129,000	54	67	..	13.5	
Custer	19,250	...	6,250	54	67	..	13.5	Teton	14,000	...	18,000	22,000	54	67	..	13.5
Dakota	380	...	...	54	67	..	13.5	Toiyabe	31,700	...	199,300	60	75	..	15
Deerlodge	15,200	...	60,000	54	67	..	13.5	Uinta	12,100	...	61,100	60	75	..	15	
Flathead	3,150	...	5,000	48	60	..	12	Wasatch	11,700	600	73,000	54	67	32	13.5	
Gallatin	8,500	...	63,000	54	67	..	13.5	Wyoming	11,000	...	216,500	54	67	..	13.5	
Helena	18,900	...	98,500	54	67	..	13.5		454,200	1,750	3,256,950					
Jefferson	17,600	...	129,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Kaniksu	1,000	...	11,500	48	60	..	12									
Kootenai	2,100	...	43,500	48	60	..	12									
Lewis and Clark	7,900	...	40,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Lolo	1,000	...	20,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Madison	27,000	...	135,000	60	75	..	15									
Missoula	7,800	...	14,500	54	67	..	13.5									
Nezperce	10,000	...	50,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Pend Oreille	1,100	...	33,500	48	60	..	12									
Selway	5,250	...	10,000	48	60	..	12									
Sioux	6,500	...	3,000	54	67	..	13.5									
St. Joe	1,000	...	78,000	48	60	..	12									
	201,115	300	1,215,700													
DISTRICT 2.																
Arapaho	12,600	...	21,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Battlement	43,700	...	54	67	..	13.5										
Bighorn	36,450	...	106,500	60	75	..	15									
Black Hills	18,000	2,500	...	54	67	32										
Bridger	16,600	...	62,500	54	67	..	13.5									
Cochetopa	18,000	...	62,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Colorado	9,000	...	...	54	67	..	13.5								
Durango	11,760	...	98,850	54	67	..	13.5									
Gunnison	31,000	...	10,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Hayne	9,765	...	...	54	67	..	13.5								
Hayden	7,400	...	120,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Holy Cross	11,000	...	31,500	54	67	..	13.5									
Leadville	12,200	...	80,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Medicine Bow	9,800	...	62,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Michigan	900	...	900	54	67	..	13.5									
Minnesota	2,000	...	...	54	67	..	13.5								
Montezuma	28,850	...	45,700	54	67	..	13.5									
Nebraska	13,000	...	72	90	..											
Pike	15,900	...	16,500	54	67	..	13.5									
Rio Grande	23,400	...	266,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Routt	32,500	...	91,400	54	67	..	13.5									
San Isabel	13,700	...	15,500	54	67	..	13.5									
San Juan	12,585	...	97,250	54	67	..	13.5									
Shoeshone	12,300	...	71,300	54	67	..	13.5									
Sporis	15,250	...	61,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Uncompahgre	28,440	...	57,744	54	67	..	13.5									
Washakie	12,350	...	44,100	54	67	..	13.5									
White River	40,000	...	22,000	54	67	..	13.5									
	498,450	2,500	1,439,044													
DISTRICT 3.																
Alamo	14,250	75	11,000	48	60	29	12									
Apache	31,500	100	62,000	48	60	29	12									
Carson	8,100	50	161,300	48	60	29	12									
Chiricahua	12,000	300	2,000	48	60	29	12									
Coronado	23,200	...	17,000	48	60	29	12									
Crook	18,300	100	1,350	48	60	29	12									
Datil	43,700	800	125,300	48	60	29	12									
Gila	41,500	350	13,000	48	60	29	12									
Lincoln	9,400	500	13,000	48	60	29	12									
Manzano	9,300	...	95,000	48	60	29	12									
Prescott	53,550	50	71,000	48	60	29	12									
Santa Fe	17,100	550	100,900	48	60	29	12									
Sitgreaves	10,800	...	77,000	48	60	..	12									
Tonto	68,000	650	100	48	60	29	12									
Tusayan	22,200	50	72,400	48	60	29	12									
	426,900	3,825	919,150													
DISTRICT 4.																
Ashley	10,100	...	97,000	60	75	..	15									
Boise	4,000	100	140,000	54	67	32	13.5									
Cache	31,700	...	143,400	54	67	..	13.5									
Caribou	14,400	...	288,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Challis	7,700	...	91,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Dixie	9,650	400	1,000	48	60	29	12									
Fillmore	20,000	500	47,500	60	75	36	15									
Fishlake	18,900	...	70,000	60	75	..	15									
Humboldt	23,600	...	295,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Idaho	2,400	...	100,000	54	67	..	13.5									
La Sal	27,000	100	35,500	54	67	32	12.5									
Lehmi	10,000	...	77,500	54	67	..	13.5									
Manti	27,300	...	150,400	60	75	..	15									
Minidoka	25,650	...	75,750	54	67	..	13.5									
Nevada	6,000	...	58,000	54	67	..	13.5									
Palisade	6,900	...	97,000	54	67	..	13.5									
DISTRICT 4 (Cont.)																
Payette	7,300	...	...	91,500	54	67	..	13.5							
Powell	13,500	...	...	72,000	54	67	..	13.5							
Ruby	16,400	...	...	35,500	54	67	..	13.5							
Salmon	14,700	...	...	110,000	54	67	..	13.5</td							

The Range Sheep of the Future

By S. W. McClure

WHEREVER a few sheepmen gather to discuss current sheep topics, it is a safe bet that before the conversation proceeds far, it drifts onto the subject of range ewes. This is a live topic among all Western sheepmen, and particularly so in every section capable of producing a decent fat lamb. Everyone familiar with the business knows that high prices for fat lambs mean an increasing scarcity of ewes from which to produce them, and lamb prices have been fairly satisfactorily for a few years. Thousands of good ewe lambs have gone to appease the public's appetite that should have been retained for breeding purposes, so that today a ewe famine prevails in many Western sections. The acuteness of this is indicated by the fact that bred ewes offered in March last year at around \$6.00 per head are today selling at \$10.00. Naturally the advance in wool has contributed somewhat to this, but that feature can only account for a paltry fifty cents, the fat lamb being the accessory before the fact.

The fat lamb has profound changes in the sheep industry of all portions of the world where sheep are handled on a large scale. He has revolutionized the industry in New Zealand and Argentina and is now exerting his influence in this country and Australia. That he will succeed in Australia is not to be doubted; that he has succeeded in changing a material part of our sheep industry is equally certain, and that he will be responsible for a further change in the type of our range ewe is a foregone conclusion.

In New Zealand, twenty-five years ago, the Merino sheep held the fort. Mutton had only an indifferent value and wool was king. At that time the wool exports from New Zealand consisted almost entirely of Merino. Men engaged in the sheep business held to the view that only the Merinos were suitable for the country and that other breeds could not be handled. Then in a few years came ocean refrigeration of meat and opened up the whole world to New Zealand's mutton and lamb. In response to this, the Lincoln

and very coarse crossbred at that. If New Zealand wanted to, she could not get back to Merinos for the stud flocks have mostly passed away.

The above paragraph, relating the evolution of New Zealand's breeds of sheep exactly depicts what has happened in Argentina, the second largest sheep country of the world. The Merino came and ruled with an iron hand until the fat lamb appeared on the scene. Then began the use of Lincoln and Leicester rams, and each year the ewes grew coarser until today nearly all Argentina wool is low crossbred. Likewise there can be no return to the Merino for their stud flocks are about gone.

In Australia, the same leaven is at work, changing the type of sheep in the greatest fine wool country the world ever knew. Only a few years ago, all of Australia's wool was Merino. Last year, thirty-five per cent of her clip was crossbred, and this year the amount will be larger. It will continue to increase year by year and within twenty years only the deserts and



AN OHIO DELAINE UNEXCELLED FOR QUANTITY OR CHARACTER OF WOOL, BUT ON WESTERN RANGES LACK OF MUTTONQUALITIES HAS ALMOST ELIMINATED HIM.

and Leicester ram began to make their appearance and later came the Romney. Men who had previously only bred Merinos began to crossbreed. Their returns were larger and their neighbors, noting this, adopted the same line of action. Finally the process became general and one by one the Merino stud flocks disappeared. No one wanted to see the Merino go, but each left it to his neighbor to preserve the species and in the end they almost disappeared. Today less than ten per cent of New Zealand's wool is Merino, the balance being crossbred

back countries will be left to these pioneer sheep. The Leicester, the Lincoln, and the Romney ram are abroad in that land and where they are foreign fine wool types cannot long survive. Australia's progress towards mutton breeds would have been far more rapid had she had better railroad service and more up-to-date packing plants, but American packers are now in the field, and she will progress to coarse wools faster in the future.

Is this foreign history to repeat itself in the United States? Only a few years ago, a line drawn from Canada

to Mexico through eastern Wyoming would on the west have shown nearly all pure Merino sheep. Today we believe fifty per cent of the sheep in that territory are crossbreds or mutton breeds. This change has come almost entirely within the last fifteen years and most of it within the last eight years. We have heard it said by men who ought to know that in 1915 not more than fifty per cent as many fine wool rams were used as in 1909. Yet every fine wool ram produced was sold. If that be true, it shows a more rapid evolution than occurred in any of the foreign countries mentioned. At all events, everyone familiar with Western stud flocks can enumerate the many Merino breeders that have quit in recent years, and certainly those that remain have materially cut down their flocks. On the other hand, the same information shows a rapid increase in our Cotswold and Lincoln flocks, during this time. Ten years ago, men thought it almost impossible to handle coarse wooled sheep on the open range. Today in Idaho and western Wyoming, many flocks of nearly purebred coarse wooled ewes are successfully handled on the range. In southern Montana and other states, men are herding flocks of three-fourths blood Hampshire ewes. Discussion with the owners of these flocks elicits no hope that they will go back to fine wooled ewes even if they can get them.

So far the parallel between the passing of the Merino here and in foreign lands seems fairly close, but there seems to be fundamental reasons why it may not proceed further in this country. First, the character of sheep that a country supports must be influenced by the conditions under which those sheep are handled. In this regard New Zealand, Argentina, and Australia are as different from western United States as it is possible to be. In those countries sheep are handled on deeded or leased ground under a pasture system, the ideal way. Here our sheep must be herded for many years to come. The sheep that succeeds in a pasture may not always be profitable when herded. Then forage and climate must be reckoned with. Australia, New Zealand,

and Argentina have a climate much like that of Kentucky, fairly warm, but never very cold. Compare this with our range states where the thermometer raises to 110 degrees in summer and falls to 40 degrees below zero in winter. Therefore, a sheep that would be profitable abroad might not be so here. Then, the forage. In the foreign countries named, two acres will support a sheep on an average; here about seven acres are required. This may demand a different type of sheep.

But finally the great feature that holds out the hand of hope to Merino sheep in this country is the Merino sheep itself. We in the United States have in the Rambouillet, a Merino superior to anything New Zealand or Australia ever dreamed of, that is,



R. A. JACKSON'S CHAMPION C. TYPE RAM¹

when considered jointly from the standpoint of wool and mutton. The foreign Merino that has passed, or is passing, away is the type similar to our Delaine. Foreign lands have never known a Merino that carried the mutton value that many of our Rambouillets do. In size and wool production, our Delaine is the equal of their best Merinos, but the Delaine lacked mutton and so he was the first to go under the competition of fat lambs. We do not know of a single flock of Delaine or Spanish Merino sheep in this western country, whereas fifteen years ago they were bred by the thousands; the fat lamb eliminated them. So far as we know, no small sheep has ever been able to stand the competition of a bigger one where fat lambs are valuable.

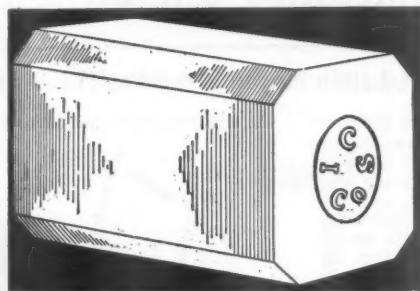
Thus, it is that the Southdown, the premier of all mutton breeds from the standpoint of quality of meat but a small sheep, has never been considered seriously by Western sheepmen. Lamb and mutton is sold by the pound and as a general rule the more pounds, the more gross income; that's what attracts the sheepmen.

While it seems clear that there is a pressing need for our Rambouillet flocks to furnish the material for the cross-bred ewe yet this fact alone will not save that breed unless range breeders arrange their breeding plans so as to produce their own ewes instead of attempting to buy them. Anyway, as a rule, better or more suitable ewes can be bred at home than can be purchased from someone else. If we do need Merino blood in our range ewes, and our best sheepmen, I think, believe this is true, the only way we can be assured of it is to establish a definite system of crossbreeding suited to each section that will give us the exact type of ewe we most desire. If the man with fine wool ewes crosses them with Cotswold or Lincoln rams, he gets the half-blood, which many consider ideal on most Western ranges. Then, when it comes time to save ewe lambs to replenish the flock, a Rambouillet ram can be used to give a three-fourths blood Merino ewe. If such a ewe be fine enough, the next cross should be a Lincoln or Cotswold ram which gives a three-eighths blood Merino. Thus by crossing back and forth, the ewe flock may be kept comparatively close to half blood if that be desired. Some of our Western sheepmen have always pursued this policy and report excellent results. If it could be established generally, we should soon have a fairly uniform wool clip and a uniform lamb crop, both desirable features.

But returning to the ewe problem, we see the greatest hope in the advancing price of ewes. The more they advance in price, the better for the future of the Merino. When they get so high that breeders cannot afford to buy them, then they will begin to raise them, and until that day comes, we can hope for little uniformity in either lambs or wool.

EVERYTHING IN SALT

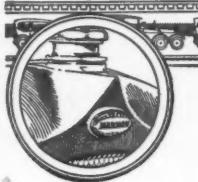
Table Salt, Dairy Salt, Hide Salt, No. 1 Salt, Pickle Salt, Mined Rock Salt, No. 2 Sheep Salt and especially the famous sulphurized rock salt of which we were the originators.



We never lose a customer because we give quality and accord honorable treatment. We are in business to stay.

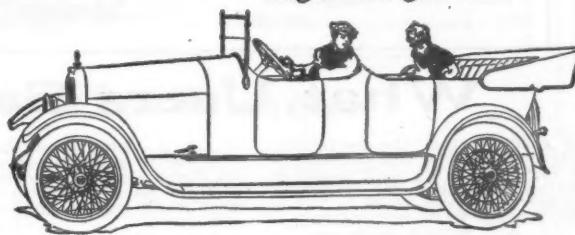
INLAND CRYSTAL SALT CO.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



MARMON 34

A Scientifically Constructed Light-Weight Car



LET US DEMONSTRATE THIS WONDERFUL CAR AT YOUR EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY.



THE MARMON was not designed with "comfort at 60 miles an hour" as the main idea in the designer's mind, but in designing it to be comfortable, and to hold the road well at 20 to 30 miles an hour, the makers worked out the details so carefully and precisely that the nimble sure-footed, graceful, symphonic action of this extra-ordinary car is undisturbed at 60 miles an hour, or even at the greatest speed of which it is capable.

The era of the big, high-powered, flexible, easily controlled light-weight car in which aluminum must play an important role, is ushered in with the new Marmon "34".

These are the new prices which became effective March 18th:

Seven-passenger touring car, three and four-passenger roadster, \$2,950.

Five-passenger touring car, \$2,900.

Utah-Idaho Motor Company

VISIT US AT OUR NEW QUARTERS AT
FIFTH SOUTH AND MAIN STREET.

Do Your Shearing with le

Take the wool off evenly and quickly. Get a long even that buyers. Any of the Stewart machines shown here fit

Stewart No. 9 Hand Operated Machine Ball Bearing

For Flocks up to 200



\$11.50

with four sets of combs and cutters

This machine has a substantial fly wheel enclosed in the gear case. That facilitates the easy turning. The gears are all cut (not cast) from the solid steel bar and are file hard. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil. Every point of friction is fitted with ball bearings. That contributes much to the easy running and long life of the machine. The shearing head is also ball bearing throughout.



Send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance, or remit in full, as you prefer. If the machine doesn't please you in every way, return it inside 30 days and we will send your money back, including transportation charges. If you haven't sheared yet, send for one of these machines today and see what real satisfaction there is in this splendid machine.

The price all complete as described is only \$11.50, which includes four sets of knives.

Stewart Little Major Shearing Machine

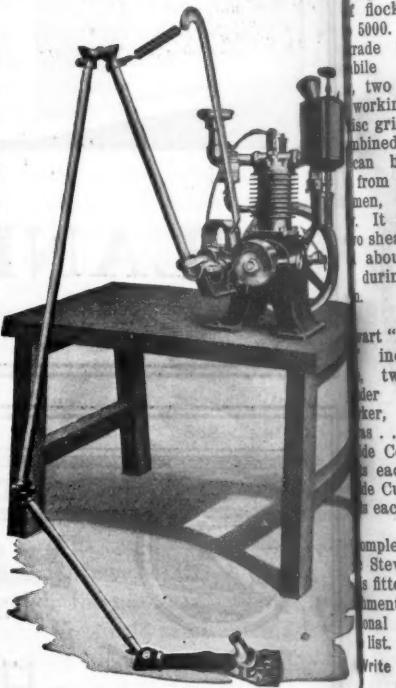
For Flocks from 200 to 1500

This illustrates the Stewart Little Major Gasoline Motor equipped with our attachment for shearing sheep and goats. The shear can be started or stopped, connected or disconnected while motor runs. A stout spring on clutch bracket either holds or releases clutch—just a pull of the first section of tubing outward, or push inward by shearer. Fitted with latest No. 12 Stewart shear.

As a complete single power unit—warranted to clip any wool or mohair grown—the Stewart Little Major Sheep and Goat Shearing Machine fills a long felt want among those owners who consider hand power machines inadequate for their bands, and who have no available engine to spare for driving a power machine. It is also a boon for the custom shearer by reason of its simplicity and light weight—90 pounds.

Price, complete as shown with battery without table, f. o. b. Chicago.....\$50.00

With high tension magneto\$60.00



What Users Say

McAndrews (via Mack), Col., July 20, 1914.
In 1909 I installed a new Stewart Machine sheep shearing plant consisting of only six machines, and have since then enlarged it to a fifteen machine plant. After five years' experience with the plant I am pleased to state that the Stewart Sheep Shearing Machinery has proven satisfactory in every respect.

R. A. TANNEY.

Winfield, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1914.
The Sheep Shearing Machine No. 9 with horse clipper attachment is all that it could be.
E. ENKE.

Joliet, Ill., July 14, 1914.
We now have our shearing plant equipped with eight Stewart Machines, which are uni-

formly giving good service. The perfection of the New Stewart Machine has placed the responsibility for the quality and quantity of work done entirely upon the operator. We could not ask more from them.

MILLSDALE SHEEP FEEDING YARDS,
A. J. MILLS, Manager.

Farwell, Mich.
I am well pleased with your machine and think it a great labor saving device, besides doing a great deal better work than can be done by hand.

J. L. LITTLEFIELD.

Hansell, Ia., August 12, 1914.
Have used one of your power machines for three years. It is all one could expect in its line.

WM. R. HELD.

Farmington, N. H., July 14, 1914.
I am very much pleased with the Stewart Sheep Shearing Machine which I purchased from you about three years ago. It has also done good work and I found it will do all that you claim.

FRANK H. DOW,

Los Banos, Cal., July 26, 1914.
I have tried your Little Wonder Shearing Machine and it is proving very satisfactory. You will please ship me one just the same kind. Please ship it as soon as possible. I want to use it right away.

W. W. WRIGHT.

Darlington, Wis., July 15, 1914.
We have used your Stewart Sheep Shearing Machine for several years and believe no other machine could do better work.

Send your order now for a machine suitable for your flock.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Company

Save and Comfort This Year

event will bring the most from
here it for you. **Order Now.**

Stewart Little Wonder Power Shearing Outfit

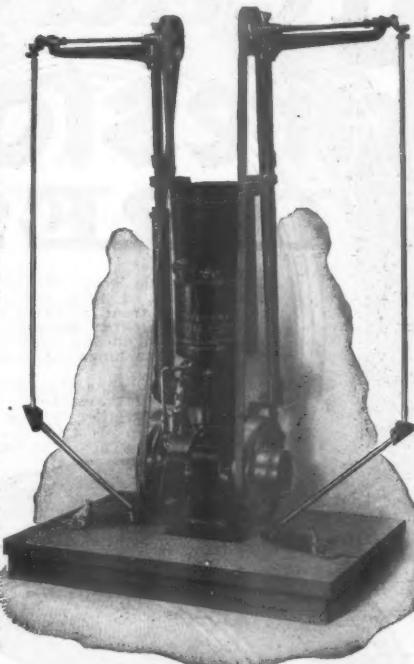
For Flocks from 1500 to 5000

is an exceptionally
power outfit for own-
flocks ranging from
5000. It consists of a
rade two-horse power
bile type, gasoline
two Stewart shears,
working independently,
ic grinder. The whole
combined in one machine
can be easily moved
from place to place by
men, or carried in a
. It is just the thing
o shearers who wish to
about from flock to
during the shearing

Price.
art "Little Won-
including en-
two shears,
er batteries,
ker, tanks and
as \$100.00
ide Combs at 50
each 6.00
ide Cutters at 15
each 3.60

complete \$109.60
Stewart "Little Won-
fitted with a Magneto
ment if desired at an
al cost of \$10.00 to
list.

Write for catalog of this and other power Shearing Machines.



Stewart Machines:

July 14, been well satisfied with our investment;
with the the Stewart way is the only way
which I now permit our sheep to be shorn.
ago. I also now using your horse clipper at-
it do all, which more than paid for itself
H. DOW year.

GEO. D. PARKINSON & SON.

Langlois, Ore., July 16, 1914
ing we have used your Little Wonder Sheep
Machine for five successive years,
sheep and it a complete success. No man who
right at to shear can make a mistake in
I. WILSON one of the Stewart Sheep Shearing
I am putting in a water work to
July 16, with, I would like you to send me
Sheep of line shaft and all that I would
and better running four of the Stewart shears.
E. B. SYPER.

uitavour flock or write for new 1915 Catalogue

596 LaSalle Avenue

Monticello, Ill., August 1, 1914.
The "Little Wonder" Stewart Sheep Shear-
ing Machine is truly a little wonder. Plenty
of power, speed and a splendid machine.
FRANK O. DILATUSH.

Sterling City, Tex., July 28, 1914.
Some time ago I purchased a Stewart
Sheep Shearing Machine from you and used
it for two seasons, and its work was entire-
ly satisfactory. I think the machine the best
I have ever seen.

A. A. GAMBLE.

Carpenter, S. D., July 8, 1914.
I have used a Stewart No. 9 Shearing Ma-
chine for four years and it works as good
as new yet. The machine shears clean and
runs easy. I had never seen a machine work

until I got this one and can shear a sheep
in four minutes now.

W. L. MERRIMAN.

Fowlerville, Mich., July 26, 1914.
I have used one of your Little Wonder
Shearing Machines for five seasons and there
is no better. I shear thousands of sheep
every year. After shearing I use my engine
for pumping water.

WM. WENDEL.

Breedlove, W. V., July 15, 1914.
We bought one of your Stewart Sheep
Shearing Machines about three years ago. We
like it; runs easy, and does good work. We
have never seen its equal anywhere.

JACOB AND JULIUS SLAUBAUGH.

CHICAGO

PREPAREDNESS

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War"

AN ADAGE as applicable to the Sheepgrower as the Nation:—In the peace and quiet of spring time, prepare for the War of Marketing soon to come. Full Values mean Financial Success and Continued Prosperity.

PREPAREDNESS to realize Full Values requires a knowledge of Market Conditions—a knowledge derived from an Authentic Source—A Source whose interest is Mutual—Not one that profits by Your Losses.

PREPAREDNESS to furnish Market Information—Conditions as they Actually Exist—The Outlook for the Season, etc., is a Service in which we take Pride—a Service that can be relied upon.

PREPAREDNESS for High Prices—The highest ever known is the problem of this season. Not a danger in itself to be sure—the danger lurks in unwise contracting at less than market values.

PREPAREDNESS for securing highest market prices is a service for which we are thoroughly equipped. Our banner has ever been foremost in the advancing price column and, when the tide of battle turns, skillfully contesting every inch of withdrawal—at all times alert to the safety and welfare of our customers.

W. R. SMITH & SON

"Who Handle Nothing But Sheep"

JOHN SMITH WM. R. (BILL) SMITH
CHAS. E. COYLE J. CLARK EASTES

Union Stock Yards

Omaha

Chicago

Red Side Wall and Black Tread

The Trade
Mark of
Firestone
TIRES

This exclusive color combination is the result of long experiment to develop a tread of extra thickness without extra weight. This reduces strain on the body of the tire and means longest life to the fabric.

Increased toughness is another advantage which results in further added mileage.



In addition to these practical values, Firestone equipment gives elegant appearance and harmonizes with any car.
FREE OFFER—For your dealer's name and make of your tires we will send you, free, a fine rubber Tube Bag. Also Free Book, "Care and Repair of Tires," No. 60.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
Akron, O.—Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

33

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3 1879.

LAND LEGISLATION.

As the Public Lands Committee of the Senate is now considering the 640 acre homestead bill, Mr. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, has gone to Washington to again urge that the bill be amended so as to protect the interest of Western stockmen.

MORE SHEEP WANTED.

The European war has brought the American people to a realization of the importance that an adequate domestic supply of wool bears to the happiness of our people in general and to a further realization that Great Britain now controls more than five-eighths of the world's total supply of wool suitable for clothing purposes. This awakening has resulted in the launching of several new campaigns for raising more sheep on the American farm. There is nothing new in any of these campaigns except that new people have taken them up. Off and on for many years, vigorous campaigns have been launched to put the farmer into sheep, but so far as we can see, nothing has come of them for our farm flocks still continue to decrease.

In our judgment, the reason these efforts have failed is because they have not been projected along right lines. The slogan has too often been, "A small flock of sheep upon every farm." Such talk does not appeal to the farmer for he knows that out of our 8,000,000 farms not more than half of them are adapted to raising sheep and probably one-half of the remainder are already

profitably devoted to some other purpose that precludes the keeping of sheep.

Then it is the general custom to urge that sheep be kept as weed exterminators and scavengers, but anyone who ever went into sheep under this delusion soon got out of the business.

We believe that there is room in the farming sections of the United States for more sheep and we would be glad to help in a campaign to place them there. We are satisfied however, that the only way the farmer will ever be successful with sheep is to make them his main source of income and not to handle them on the basis of a few head as a side line. If there is any one animal that requires constant care, attention, and good feed, it is the sheep, and for this reason it can never be successfully handled as a side issue. If farmers will stock their farms with sheep in sufficient numbers to justify the care and feed that they must have, we shall soon see our farm sheep industry established on a sound and profitable footing.

A SECRETARY OF WAR.

Recently the President appointed a new Secretary of War, and selected an able, clean man, who will no doubt make good in that important office. However, during the interim between the resignation of the previous Secretary and the selection of his successor, it was continually reported in the press that Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture was to be given the portfolio of war. It is gen-

erally conceded that Secretary Houston is about the ablest man in the Cabinet, and with that view we agree. This, however, is a sound reason why he should be kept in his present position. Certainly no office in the Cabinet is more important or should take precedence over that of Secretary of Agriculture. On the success of American agriculture depends the prosperity and well being of the large per cent of American citizens, and if our agriculture fails, there will be no need for a Secretary of War and nothing with which to pay him for his services. If any department of our Federal Government needs the service of a clear-headed, able statesman, it is the Department of Agriculture, and the country is to be congratulated that Secretary Houston remains where he is.

THE RAM SALE.

On another page will be noted the entries so far made for the ram sale at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 30, 31, September 1, and 2. Other entries have been received that are not here listed as the owners had not specified the number to be sold. We are assured of all the sheep that we can handle at this first sale.

We believe that this ram sale is going to prove the most popular event ever attempted by the National Wool Growers' Association, and to the sheepmen it is going to prove a wonderful education for this sale will result in a demand for better rams and that means breeders will produce them. Recently, one of America's best Shorthorn breeders said to the writer: "If your ram sale is properly handled, it will prove a big success for all concerned, and you will be holding similar sales all over the West. I used to sell my Shorthorns at private treaty until I tried the public auction plan. I now sell seventy-five per cent of my stock by auction and do not desire to go back to the old plan. Public auction sales of cattle have done more to encourage good breeding than all the shows that have ever been held, and I do not see why it should not work out the same with sheep."

It will work out the same way with sheep; it has in other parts of the world, and it will here. This sale will be a success.

WHY NOT SELL.

Those who favor leasing of the public domain might just as well banish the thought for Congress will never pass a lease law, and to continue to urge such a law in the face of such opposition is a waste of energy. There remains 275,000,000 acres of unappropriated public land of which ninety-five per cent is worthless for any purpose except grazing, and to be successfully grazed it must be held in large tracts. If Congress should raise the homestead area to one section, no doubt much of this land would be settled, but as the settler could have no chance of making a living on his section, he would hold it simply as a land speculation. After a few years this land would be sold to some stockman and by a little judicious selection a few stockmen could so control the range as to force the men who are now using it to go out of business. We do not want to see this come about for this public land question can be settled so that every stockman now using the range can be given his share and continue in business. That will bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

To do this let the public domain be classified. If any land be found on which the homesteader can make a living on 320 acres, let such land be set aside and held subject to homestead. Let the balance of the land which should amount to 260,000,000 acres be classified as grazing land and appraised at its value for that purpose. This should then be offered for sale by the government at its appraised value and the man who is now using such land should be given the first right to purchase.

The proceeds from the sale of such land should aggregate \$400,000,000.00. From this fund the Federal Government should first pay all outstanding indebtedness against the various reclamation projects, thus relieving the settler from paying a burden that is

greatly embarrassing him. The balance of the money should be turned over to the states with the provision that 50 per cent should go to maintain the public schools, the remainder to be devoted to construction of good roads.

MORE ATTRACTIVE.

Western woolgrowers transact much of their business by correspondence, and we believe that an attractive letter-head would lend caste to their calling. While some of our woolgrowers have very beautiful stationery, others have none at all. If men are breeding pure-bred sheep, the letter-head should carry a photograph of one of their own flocks. Where men are raising range sheep, then any good sheep picture will answer. To have a cut made for letter-heads will cost about \$1.50, and the letter-heads themselves cost from \$5.00 up to \$7.00 per thousand, depending on quality. If any of our readers desire a nice letter-head printed, we shall have the work done for them at actual cost, provided they give us full instructions. Also we have a great number of photos from which cuts may be made.

PROGRESSIVE MONTANA WOOL GROWERS

In Beaverhead county, Montana, the sheepmen using the Madison National Forest are organized in an association known as the Madison Forest Woolgrowers' Association. This association offers a reward of \$500.00 for evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone found guilty of stealing sheep from members of the organization. It also offers a reward of \$250.00 for the conviction of camp robbers. It is the policy of the association to assess sheep running on the range at one cent per head for the purpose of creating a fund that can be used for the conviction of thieves when it is needed.

Some of our members have forgotten to pay their dues, but we hope to hear from them shortly.

NATIONAL BODY SPEAKS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its annual meeting in Washington, adopted these emergency resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America that grave differences are impending between the railroads and certain of their employees which, if not adjusted, may result in serious interruption to transportation; and

Whereas, Such interruption of the traffic operations of the United States would be a national calamity, and if arising through arbitrary action of either side, without the questions in dispute being submitted to a careful and impartial analysis, would constitute an act inimical to public welfare and fraught with grave consequences; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America that the parties to the controversy should, and in the interest of the public welfare, settle their differences without recourse to measures that would impair the public service; and be it further

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States appoint a committee which shall carefully and impartially investigate and consider such phases of the situation as relate to the interests of commerce and the public, and shall from time to time report to the board of directors as to the best means of preserving the public service unimpaired.

A SEASON ON WIDE MARGINS.

Figuring both ends of the season, feeders margins have averaged about \$3.00 per hundredweight this winter. Some have made more; others, less. Early marketed stuff did not more than pay expenses in many cases, but since the first of the years prices have been remunerative. J. E. P.

April, 1916.

The Future of the Australian Merino

By R. H. HARROWELL.

THE rise to power of the Labor party in Australian politics is having a serious effect upon the Merino industry of the Commonwealth. The class bias is so great and the knowledge of the pastoral industry so small that the Labor legislators are year by year thrusting greater disabilities upon the man on the land. This is specially so in regard to the Merino industry because this can only be sustained on large holdings and the Labor party is down on large holdings whether they are necessary or not. The New South Wales Government has a meas-

dispersed the source from which all progress has emanated will disappear, and there will be no means of even maintaining the standard already attained. These are no vain words, and the danger is by no means an imaginary one, because the legislation which drives the ordinary woolgrower from the big estates, may just as easily drive out the studbreeder, and then all would be chaos. Take the Riverina district of New South Wales, for instance. That part of the Commonwealth is the home of big estates, and it is also the home of many of the grandest stud

after, the studbreeders had so improved the sheep that 30 pounds was by no means an uncommon weight, and a 40-pounds fleece has been heard of more than once. Now, the effect of all this progress is far wider than the confines of studbreeders' boundary fences; it has permeated every paddock in Australia in which Merino sheep are run. The raising of stud ram fleeces from 5 pounds to 30 pounds has meant the raising of the average weight of fleeces of ordinary station sheep from three to 10 pounds or more. Put these extra pounds of wool per sheep into money,



A PROFITABLE TYPE OF AUSTRALIAN MERINO.

ure under consideration for forcing sheep country into cultivation—and the Federal Government imposes a land tax with the avowed object of bursting up the large flocks. The policy is shortsighted enough from any point of view, but particularly from the standpoint of the stud flocks. What is going to happen if the Labor party's efforts to burst up the big estates also succeed in bursting up the stud flocks of Australia? Does anyone outside the sheepbreeding world realize what the great stud flocks are to the wool industry of Australia? It is simply this. They lie at the base of this country's greatest industry, and if they are

flocks in the world. These flocks and those in other states represent nearly two generations of skilful breeding, and as a result each year they send drafts of rams into nearly every district of the Commonwealth, and the ordinary woolgrower, be he large or small, gets direct benefit by the greater weight and better quality of his clip. The country at large gets the benefit by the increased export of this valuable product.

What the studbreeder has done for the woolgrowing industry can be gauged from the fact that in 1802 the best rams then in Australia cut about five pounds of wool. Just one century

multiply by the 80,000,000 sheep in the Commonwealth, and see what it aggregates. Not only has the studbreeder increased the weight of fleeces and made sheep now more valuable in that respect, but in breeding these rams very close attention has been given to evenness and quality. Two generations of such care has had a permanent and marked effect, and the rams from the old-established studs go forth with the latent power to yet further improve the weight and character of whatever flocks they enter. These studs therefore are the highly concentrated foundation upon which it is maintained. Legislation which means the dispersal

of these studs, not only drives out the owners, but directly injures every woolgrower in the land.

What, for instance, does the Western division of New South Wales owe to studbreeders? All this vast stretch of country is at the mercy of a low and treacherous rainfall. It is far removed from railways, and modern conveniences. It is poorly watered, and it is visited by terrific dust-storms. In fact the Western division is handicapped by scores of things which militate against marketing a good saleable clip, which will command a price sufficiently high to pay for the cost of its production, let alone interest on capital. Yet the studbreeders have established a class of sheep which thrives under the conditions above mentioned, and by increasing the weight of fleece more than 100 per cent, the country can now produce more revenue with only half the number of sheep, therefore with half the risk. It can safely be said that the woolgrowers in the Western division of New South Wales have been enabled to hold on to their properties, and survive the ups and downs of seasons out there, solely because the Merino sheep is a more profitable type than it was less than half a century ago. Now, the Western division woolgrowers, as well as others, draw their rams from the big stud flocks which, in nearly every case, are run on big estates. Break up the big estates, and what is to become of the stud flocks? I venture to say that the standard of Merino of the present day could not be bred on small holdings. A man with a few acres could perhaps run a few stud ewes with a fair amount of profit, but to cater for the wool industry generally, in a commercial way, the big stud flock is necessary, therefore the big estate. In the light rainfall areas, where the flocks must necessarily be large, woolgrowers require large drafts of rams every year. It is essential that these rams be of one strain and of one type, and it is only the big stud flocks that can supply orders of this description. If the big flocks go, and they are succeeded by small stud flocks, (which may not be) even if the same number of rams is produced, the loss to the wool

industry will be direct, because growers will have to get their drafts of rams from various sources instead of one, as at present, and the evenness and character of their clip will be sacrificed.

From what has been written above as regards the progress of sheepbreeding, it can be readily understood that if the sources of progress are interfered with, a quick deterioration could easily set in. As regards weight, if the average weight of fleece fell off to the extent of two pounds per sheep, the loss to Australia would be about \$36,250,000 per annum, and if through the use of inferior rams the clips were to deteriorate even 2c per pound the loss would be between two and three million pounds per annum. Therefore, the big stud flocks must be saved.

SHEEP MARKET AT NORTH PORTLAND, OREGON

The sheep market continues to show nothing new in the way of increased offerings at North Portland.

Last month showed a decrease as was the case in February and no increase in shipments is looked for until after lambing and shearing.

Spring lambs have made their appearance in the market. These are mostly from Willamette valley points. Thirteen cents is the prevailing price.

A glance at North Portland quotations show very favorably for this market.

The quotations are as follows:

Spring lambs	\$13.00
Best fed lambs	\$10.50 to 11.00
Best fed handyweight	
Yearling wethers	9.50 to 10.00
Best fed wethers	8.00 to 9.00
Best fed ewes	8.00 to 8.25

HIGH MARKETS IN CANADA.

Free traders promised that renewal of the duty on sheep and wool would materially alleviate the condition of the American consumer by admitting Canadian stuff, but nothing of the kind has happened. At Toronto, the principal Canadian livestock market, lambs have been selling at \$13.50@13.75 per hundredweight, or \$2.50 more

than a year ago. Sheep have recently sold there at \$9.50 or \$1.00 more than a year ago. At the same time Buffalo was on an \$11.80@12.00 market for lambs. Had Canada not maintained a stiff duty, sheep and lambs of United States feeding would have gone to the Canadian market this year. Canada has imported a large number of American dressed hogs, despite the duty, as the cured product is sent to Europe in bond.

J. E. P.

NATIVE LAMB CROP IS SMALL.

Fewer lambs will be fitted for market east of the Missouri River this year than for forty years past. Various reasons are assignable, the principle one being that despite high prices, the farm flock has been gradually disappearing. Dairying is profitable and over much of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio has put the sheep out of business.

Foot and mouth disease has been another repressive influence. Much of this territory secures its breeding ewes at Chicago, and that outlet was closed all last summer. There was also a disposition to keep out of all kinds of livestock until disease had been eradicated.

Native lambs are invariably market breakers for the reason that country shippers gather them on bulges and rush them to market without consulting commission men, thereby creating gluts that cause declines of 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundredweight on a single session. With unexpected deluges of native stock eliminated a more stable summer and fall market for western stock is assured. J. E. P.

TO ENCOURAGE SHEEP BREEDING

The Textile Association of Philadelphia has become alarmed over the continual decline in the number of farm sheep in Eastern states. That organization has started an active campaign with a view of securing legislation against predatory dogs, and to encourage the breeding of sheep on the waste lands of Eastern states. In

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

37

several of the Eastern and New England states, large tracts of land in the rougher sections are not now used at all, and the Textile Association is going to urge farmers to devote this land to sheep breeding.

RAN UP A FEED BILL.

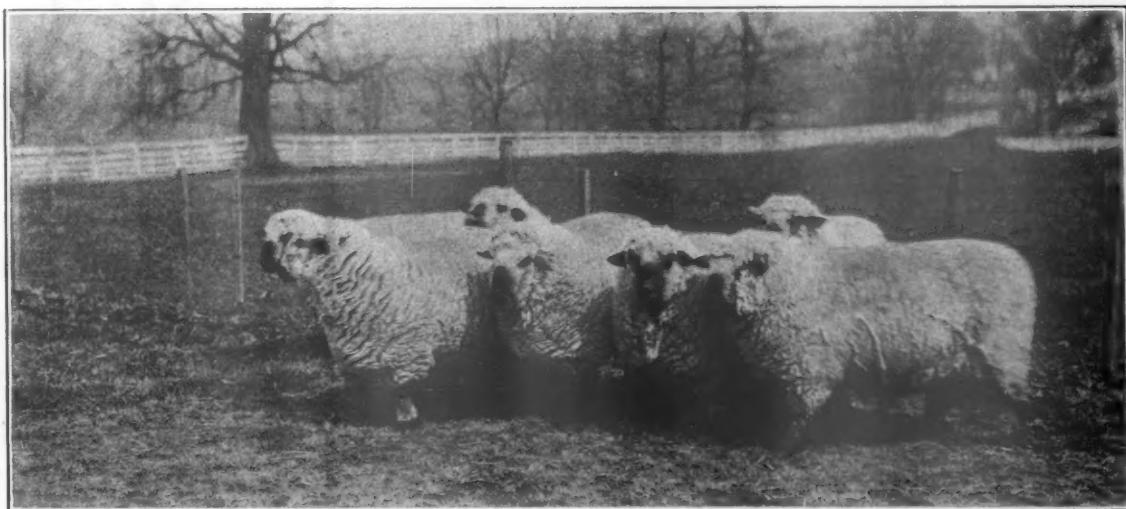
Owing to drouth, Texas flockowners have been under the necessity of feeding considerable cake and wintering expense has been heavy. There will be a few fat sheep from that state this spring, but most of the stuff that would otherwise have been marketed must be carried over. Owing to Mexican importations, southwest Texas

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Commercial Bulletin.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece.	
Delaine washed	40@
XX	34@35
Fine unmerchantable	33@34
½ blood combing	36@37
¾ blood combing	—@40
¼ blood combing	—@39
½, ¾, ¼ clothing	32@34
Delaine unwashed	34@—
Fine unwashed	30@31
Common and braid	33@34

Michigan and New York Fleece.	
Fine Unwashed	27@28
Delaine unwashed	30@—



WALNUT HALL STUD RAMS IN THE ROUGH.

increased its ovine population during the past year.

C. H. S.

EXPECT EARLY LAMB RUN.

Idaho advices are that some early lambs will be loaded for eastern markets late in May and that a free movement will develop in June. California will have a few to send east but the number will be inconsiderable. Present indications are that the Nevada contribution will be of limited volume. That state will probably load some in April and May, but the crop is strongly held, asking prices being \$8.00@9.00 per hundredweight.

J. E. P.

Wisconsin, Missouri and Average New England.	
½ blood unwashed	34@35
¾ blood unwashed	39@—
¼ blood unwashed	38@—
½, ¾, ¼ clothing	26@28
Common and braid	32@33

Kentucky and Similar.

Kentucky and Similar.	
½ blood unwashed	37@—
¾ blood unwashed	40@41
¼ blood unwashed	38@40
Common and braid	33@34

SCOURED BASIS.

Texas.

Fine 12 months	72@75
Fine 8 months	62@65
Fine fall	54@55

California.

Northern	72@73
Middle County	62@65
Southern	60@62
Fall free	55@57
Fall defective	43@48

Oregon.

Eastern No. 1 staple	78@80
Eastern clothing	70@72
Valley No. 1	62@65
Valley No. 2	57@58
Valley No. 3	53@55

Territory.

Fine staple	@80
Fine medium staple	76@77
Fine clothing	73@75
Fine medium clothing	70@71
½ blood combing	77@78
¾ blood combing	70@72
¼ blood combing	67@69
Common and braid	57@58

FAVORS ELLENWOOD
DOCKING IRON

I received the two sets of docking irons from Fred A. Ellenwood of Red Bluff, California, which cost me \$10.70. This makes me now fifteen irons, which will be plenty for several years. How-

ever, I find them very successful in docking lambs, and would not be without them.

J. J. GRAY, Idaho.

ADDITIONAL ENTRIES FOR THE RAM SALE

After this issue of this paper had gone to press, we received an entry of one hundred Rambouillet range rams for the ram sale from the Baldwin Sheep and Land Company. We are also advised by Mr. W. S. Hansen that he will send fifty yearling Rambouillet range rams and also one Wyoming breeder has advised us that he would make an entry but could not state what at the time of writing. O. F. Bacon of Boise, Idaho, has advised us that he will enter probably two hundred head of Cotswold rams. We are also advised that the Walnut Hall farms will enter fifty Hampshire rams and will endeavor to import one hundred and fifty Hampshires from England for this sale.

FAVORS THE RAM SALE.

A prominent breeder of Rambouilllets who has entered some rams for the Salt Lake ram sale called on this office the other day and spoke as follows: "Since I entered my rams at the Salt Lake ram sale. I have had an opportunity to sell them at exactly the price that I was asking. I have, however, refused the offer and will hold them for the auction. I believe the auction sale is a fine thing, as we want to find out exactly the type of ram that the range man wants. These sales ought to give me this information. When I know the kind of rams that range men most desire, I shall have no difficulty in breeding them."

OPENING PRICES FOR SPRINGERS

Iowa-grown spring lambs, the first of the season to reach Chicago, sold on that market April 3 at \$17.00 per hundredweight, a new record by \$2.00 per hundredweight. They averaged

57 pounds. Another lot averaging 84 pounds sold at \$12.50 per hundredweight. These lambs were grown under ordinary farm conditions and had only barn shelter.

DECREASING SHEEP SUPPLY.

Receipts of live muttons at western markets during March and the expired three months of the current year tell a story of scarcity and explain why a high level of prices was maintained. The March run was lighter than a year ago at all points except Chicago, the net decrease being 126,174 head. Details follow:

			Increase or
March.	1916	1915	Decrease
Chicago	278,747	259,084	+ 19,663
Kansas City	130,838	152,877	- 22,039
Omaha	181,834	265,447	- 83,613
St. Louis	41,157	46,299	- 5,142
St. Joseph	80,327	113,953	- 33,626
Sioux City	10,055	11,472	- 1,417
<hr/>			
Totals.	722,958	849,132	- 126,174

+ Increase; - Decrease.

The three months run also shows a small increase at Chicago, but decreases everywhere else. Details follow:

			Increase or
Three months.	1916	1915	Decrease
Chicago	919,078	877,312	+ 41,766
Kansas City	451,874	464,210	- 12,336
Omaha	586,397	716,291	- 129,894
St. Louis	113,082	134,767	- 21,685
St. Joseph	273,808	276,734	- 2,926
Sioux City	54,059	81,067	- 27,008
<hr/>			
Totals.	2,398,298	2,550,381	- 152,083

+ Increase; - Decrease.

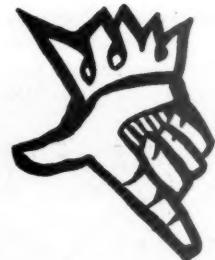
These statistics do not show the decrease in supply at markets east of Chicago, a deficiency which was in no small measure responsible for prices.

Do your part in exterminating the coyote.

This is the year when the National Wool Growers' Association ought to double its membership. The only way this can be done is by each member sending in the dues of a new member.

\$5.00

Please



All dues for 1916 amounting to \$5.00 from each member of the National Wool Growers' Association were due on January 1st. If you have not yet paid please do so at once. If you are a sheepman and not a member of the Association, your own conscience will urge you to join, we need every sheepman and they need the Association.

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

39

**A PHENOMENAL
MARCH MARKET**

J. E. Poole.

All precedent was broken by the March live mutton market. New price records were inscribed and such feeders as were in the game reaped a veritable harvest. Those who were out had to content themselves with nursing red-eyed regret.

New tops for the year were hung up in all departments and woolskins made new record prices for all times. On the month's high spot \$11.90 was paid for five loads of Colorado-fed Mexican lambs which was 40 cents above the February top and 5 cents above the former yard record scored in May, 1915. Fleshy lambs of good shearing capacity went for shearing and finishing purposes as high as \$11.15 and a yard trader paid up to \$11.20 for one load on the month's final session. These prices were never before even closely approached on lambs of feeder grade. A part load of Colorado-Mexican yearlings sold at the month-end at \$10.75, a new yard record, 25 cents higher than the previous high top this year and 60 cents above the previous record. Heavy Wisconsin-fed western wethers touch \$9.35, a new record by 5 cents per cwt., and both native and Colorado ewes scored \$8.85 record prices for both classes.

Matured muttons averaged \$8.20 for the month against \$7.65 in February and \$7.70 in April, 1915, when the previous record was made. Lambs averaged \$11.10 which was 20 cents higher than February. The previous highest monthly average was made in May, 1910, at \$10.00.

The month had a slumpy close, being adversely influenced by a sharp decline in the market for the dressed product, yet final quotations on the best handy weight lambs were 10 to 15 cents higher and a half-fat kind on the feeder order showed about a 25 cent advance over the close of February. Heavy lambs alone failed to gain and they were in a bad rut at the close at the widest price discounts from best handyweights of the season, though

around steady with the close of February. Yearlings advanced 15@25c and matured sheep 25@50c, strictly prime ewes and wethers and best yearlings closing up close to the year's highest level, although final quotations on good to choice fat lambs were 40@50c below the month's high point.

Owing to high fleece values shorn stock sold at wider price discounts from woolskins than usual, the bulk of the shorn lambs selling about \$2 per cwt. under woolskins of corresponding class during the month and shorn sheep and yearlings about \$1.75 per cwt. lower. Prices, except on heavy lambs, were well sustained as compar-



**HE WILL EXCITE BUT LITTLE SYMPATHY
FOR HE EXTENDS NONE.**

ed with the close of February, when an occasional load of fresh shorn stock was coming. The high spots touched during the month included fall shorn lambs at \$10.25 and fresh shorn up to \$9.75, clipped yearlings up to \$8.75, clipped wethers to \$7.75 for export, and clipped ewes to \$7.30.

At least fifty per cent of the receipts were from Colorado feed lots and the run carried a lot of strong and heavy weight lambs that sold to poor advantage relative to handy weights, the discounts on 90 to 95-pound lambs at the close being around 75c@\$1.00 per cwt. from tidy woolled stock of corresponding flesh.

AROUND TENSLEEP, WYOMING

Have had a very severe winter in this section, but stock came through in good shape. No loss except from coyotes. Of course expenses were a little higher than usual on account of having to feed more. We are going to have a great crop of wool and indications point to a very big crop. Feed is going to be great. It snowed March 24 for twenty-four hours and the moisture went into the ground very warm.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

IMPORTS OF RAGS.

"Any Rags!"

That once familiar street cry has been all but forgotten except in a few small towns in which customs and habits of the last generation are still adhered to. The old fashioned idea of keeping a rag bag gradually has been dropped by American families. School children no longer hark to the call of the rag man and count on a collection of household cloth scraps to gain them extra spending money. In apartments in New York such articles find their way down dumbwaiters and go to waste. The result is that there is a great scarcity of rags in this country, a very important product in manufacturing, and a serious situation has resulted.

Europeans Took Advantage.

The war has added to it. When Americans began to give up the rag-bag thrifty Europeans took advantage of the growing demand for rags and saved them carefully. As a result the imports jumped millions of pounds a year. Now there is an ever-increasing demand for them abroad, and the housewives of Germany, England, France and Belgium, from which countries most of the rags came here, have other things to think of. Imports of them have dropped like a spent rocket and the rag market has soared to unprecedented prices while white cotton and linen rags are next to impossible to obtain in great quantities.

All good housewives, hotel keepers

and every one should save their rags of every description. Prices are so high it is well worth while.

Rags, although valueless for many purposes, are of great importance in the arts, particularly in paper making. Munition manufacture also consumes great quantities of them now. Woolen rags, not being available for paper, are chiefly used for fertilizer; but those of loose texture and not to much worn are unravelled by means of machinery and mixed up with good wool to form what is known as shoddy, with which cheap woolen goods are made, while the refuse is pulverized and dyed various colors to form the flock used by paper stainers for their flock papers.—Ex.

AROUND HEREFORD, TEXAS.

We have had the best weather all winter we have had for ten years. But our grass was the poorest we had for ten years because of so much rain in the fall the grass got killed by early frost. Sheep are not wintering well except for the man that fed his sheep

well. They don't feed any sheep here to speak of. We have all bundle feed here that sells from two to five cents a bundle.

We have most all the coyotes killed in this section. You can hardly find one anymore. I go out in my car and hunt for them, and if I see one, I run right up to him and shoot him. This is a big prairie here, no hills, nor hollows nor brush. I killed forty-three coyotes last year.

The wool crop looks good. The man that fed will have far the best and more to the sheep. It pays to feed. The man who thinks he is getting through cheap by not feeding is the man that loses. There are very few sheep here now, and the wool crop will be less than formerly.

Our grass is good now, but it is getting pretty dry on top.

JOHN C. CRAMBERG.

LITTLE SKIRTING PRACTICED.

This year a part of the New Zealand wool was contracted on the sheep

back. When it came time to put the wool up the grower cut out many of the frills he has been practicing in preparing his wool for market. In writing to a woolman in London a New Zealand woolman says:

"I never saw so little labor put into the clips sold here this season, and yet owners have got fully 20 per cent more than they expected. You would find 10 to 15 per cent less pieces if privately purchased clips were destined to be sold in London this year, because most of them have been bought weeks before being shorn, and it did not pay to skirt very particularly when the latter, by being left on the fleece, would bring 6 cents per pound more. It is true abnormal demands have created abnormal values of the raw material, and this will all disappear when normal conditions are restored, but the principle holds good nevertheless, then as now, that needless labor causes needless expense, and the abolition of it is a public gain."

We hope each woolgrower will pay his \$5.00 dues promptly.

PROTECT YOUR SHEEP FROM COYOTES

AUTOMATIC FLASH GUN

Has a SWINGING, REVOLVING SEARCH LIGHT that burns 10 hours without attention. Explodes 100 times in 10 hours at intervals of 5 to 15 minutes.

The cost of the light and explosions for 10 hours is about 7 cents

THE GUN GIVES OFF AN ODOR THAT MAKES COYOTES SUSPICIOUS.
OPERATES IN WIND, SNOW OR RAIN.

NO CLOCK WORKS

NO BATTERIES

NO POWDER

NO CARTRIDGES

EXPLODES AUTOMATICALLY

NO COAL OIL

NO MECHANISM

NO MACHINERY

NO GASOLINE

FOOL PROOF

THIS AUTOMATIC FLASH GUN IS THE FIRST AUTOMATIC EXPLODING DEVICE WITHOUT MACHINERY AND CARRYING MOVING SEARCHLIGHT THAT HAS GONE THROUGH THE PATENT OFFICE.

*Just Light the Lamp and the Big Noise and Moving Light Begins.
Write today for Full Information and Price.*

CALLISTER-KORTH CO., Sole Agents

OFFICE 801 MCINTYRE BLDG., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



1916
the
of the
separ-
to a
land

into
d yet
more
and 10
o be
most
before
skirt
by,
ng 6
nor-
mal
s will
tions
holds
that
ense,
ain."

pay

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

41

HAND OR MACHINE SHEARS.

So many letters reach us regarding the relative merits of machine and hand shears that we are disposed to set forth our position once and for all through the pages of this paper.

There can be no doubt that it is desirable to use machine shears wherever the climate will permit. The machines result in decidedly better wool, and it is good wool that all are after. When sheep are shorn with blades, there is no doubt the wool is injured. At the end of each stroke with the blades, a lot of fibres are cut in two in the middle. This depreciates them very greatly for manufacturing purposes. The amount of short fibres resulting from blades as compared to machine shears is just in proportion to the extra number of cuts made with the blades. In all markets, the highest prices are paid for staple wool, that is wool long enough to comb. Wool is run through the combs before being made into tops and the comb takes out the short fibres, and these are classed as noils. Therefore, fibres cut in two by the blades come out as noils in the combing. Noils are ordinarily worth about 65 per cent of the value of the scoured wool from which they are taken. To-day fine staple scoured wool is quoted around 80 cents, while the noils combed from such wool are worth about 50 cents. The amount of noils taken from a pound of wool ranges all the way from five per cent to twenty-five per cent, and certainly more noils will be made from blade shorn wool than from machine shorn.

Then it must be remembered that the use of machines should tend to produce a shade more wool from year to year. Certain fibres of wool like certain hairs grow so long and then stop. If the tips are then cut off, they will continue to grow. So it is that many fibres may be so short as to be never cut by the blades but would be reached by the machine, and a little more growth stimulated.

Certainly it is more humane to shear sheep with machines than with blades for not half so many cuts are made and

the time for shearing is less, all of which is desirable.

The objection most frequently cited against the use of machines is that sheep are apt to be lost if caught in cold storms immediately after shearing. This is also true of hand shorn sheep, but of course to a less degree. This danger may be lessened by the use of thick combs on the machine as the thick comb leaves about one-fourth pound more wool on the sheep than the ordinary thin comb. Aside from this, however, we have many sections where blades are now used where machines could safely be installed. In such sections, machines will give far better results.

Naturally we do not mean to say that everyone should adopt machines in spite of the climate, but woolgrowers might well consider this matter, and adopt them where they consider it safe.

WOOLEN MACHINERY EMPLOYED

For sometime the National Association of Wool Manufacturers has been issuing a quarterly report of the idle woolen machinery in the United States. The report for the quarter ending March first shows the largest employment of all machinery for any quarter in the last sixteen months, the period covered by these reports. In fact, it seems probable that less machinery is idle today than ever before. This means a large consumption of wool.

LAMB RAISING TEST IN ILLINOIS

That winter lamb raising is possible on cornbelt lands is being demonstrated by James Brown, head cattle buyer for Armour, on his farm near Elgin, Illinois.

The experiment is in charge of Noel Gibson, son of the late Richard Gibson of Canada. A flock of 350 western ewes has raised a 165 per cent lamb crop which will be ready for the Easter market and is likely to command phenomenal prices. J. E. P.

EWES FOR SALE

FOR APRIL DELIVERY

3000 Yearling Ewes.

4000 three-year-old Ewes.

3000 four-year-old Ewes.

All bred to Rambouillet and Delaine Rams, to Lamb in May.

2000 Yearling Ewes. 4500 Ewe Lambs.
80 per cent. of the above are Cotswold grades
balance Delaines.

F. I. LONG, Great Falls, Mont.

Range Ewes For Sale

I have for sale 4,500 ewes from two to four years old, bred to Lincoln rams to lamb May 1st. These ewes are medium woolled ewes.

E. S. McCARTNEY

Box 105. Great Falls, Montana.

SAVE YOUR LAMBS!

One lamb will pay for a dozen copies of Total Per Cent Lambing Rules. Inexperienced help will save you 5 to 15 per cent more lambs when provided with these rules. Useful during other seasons of year.

Fifty Cents per copy, postpaid.

Address TOM BOYLAN,
Rock River, Wyoming

SHIP YOUR Hides and Skins TO Utah Hide & Live Stock Co. ESTABLISHED 1891 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Some of our members have forgotten to pay their dues, but we hope to hear from them shortly.



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillet are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit the Fair, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

FIRST ANNUAL RAM SHOW.

In connection with the ram sale under the auspices of the National Wool Growers' Association at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 30, 31, September 1, and 2, there will be a ram show limited to rams suitable for range use. All premiums in this show will be for pens of 25 rams of any age. This competition is open to purebred registered or unregistered rams. No rams will be awarded a premium unless in the opinion of the judge, they are in condition to render good service under such conditions as normally prevail in the range states. No rams will be awarded a premium that have had any foreign substance such as coloring matter or oil added to their fleece. No rams will be awarded a premium that show signs of having been blanketed or that carry more than one year's wool at the time of the show. No premium shall be awarded to unworthy sheep on account of lack of competition. In the Fine Wool class, the term Fine Wool shall be held to include all sheep of pure Merino blood, such as Rambouillet, Delaines, Spanish Merinos, etc., or pure crosses between these strains.

All rams entered for premiums must be offered at public auction in one lot under the same terms as other rams are offered.

The following premiums will be given:

Fine Wools.

Best pen of 25 range rams—
First—\$100.00.
Second—\$75.00.
Third—\$50.00.

Hampshires.

Best pen of 25 range rams—
First—\$100.00.
Second—\$75.00.
Third—\$50.00.

Cotswolds.

Best pen of 25 range rams—
First—\$100.00.
Second—\$75.00.
Third—\$50.00.

Shropshires.

Best pen of 25 range rams—
First—\$100.00.

Second—\$75.00.
Third—\$50.00.

Lincolns.

Best pen of 25 range rams—

First—\$100.00.
Second—\$75.00.
Third—\$50.00.

Oxfords.

Best pen of 25 range rams—

First—\$100.00.
Second—\$75.00.
Third—\$50.00.

In addition to the above named premiums the American Shropshire Registry Association offers \$100.00 in premiums to be divided first \$40.00; second \$30.00; third \$20.00; fourth \$10.00, for pens of 25 Shropshire rams, if such rams are registered in their books. The American Hampshire Association offers \$105 in special premiums, divided first, \$45; second, \$35; third, \$25.

We are advised that the American Rambouillet Registry Association will most probably offer similar premiums in their classes.

FROM ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

There has been but little wool contracted in New Mexico and that by local buyers so far at prices ranging from two to three cents higher than last year's. The woolgrowers generally expect from twenty-five to thirty cents for their clips.

The very best ewes could be bought for from \$8.00 to \$8.50 a head.

Several offers of seven cents have been made for fall lambs, but none have been accepted so far as I know.

The prospects for lambing are excellent. The ewes generally are in fine condition, having gone through a mild winter and beautiful spring. There is sufficient moisture to insure grass until lambs are dropped. The one and only obstacle which might interfere with success is the weather.

PRAGER MILLER.

This is the year when the National Wool Growers' Association ought to double its membership. The only way this can be done is by each member sending in the dues of a new member.

COUNTRY FREE OF FOOT- AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Washington, D. C.—The long fight against the foot-and-mouth disease is over. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order which on March 31 removes all foot-and-mouth quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of live stock. The order signed specifically removes the quarantine from a small territory in Christian County, Illinois, the last area which was under suspicion. Along with the removal of this local quarantine, the various Federal orders restricting shipment of cattle are rescinded, so that dealers can now ship their cattle as before the first quarantine was imposed.

Upon notification that the United States is free from the disease, all foreign governments which have placed embargoes on American cattle are expected to remove these embargoes, so that cattle raisers will then be able to resume shipments to these foreign countries.

The magnitude of the work of eradication and control carried on by farmers, shippers, and the State and Federal Governments is shown by the fact that before controlled, the disease had gained a temporary footing in 22 states and the District of Columbia. The disease appeared and was controlled in 269 different counties.

As a result of better understanding between the State and National Governments, representatives of the Department believe that many of the obstacles which confronted the authorities in the past outbreak would not be encountered in dealing with any future occurrence of the disease. The veterinarians, however, will not abate their watchfulness for some time. Examination of animals and animal products offered for import will continue to be unusually strict. The Department, moreover, particularly urges all farmers and cattle handlers to notify their State veterinarians and the Department of any suspicious cases of sore mouth combined with lameness in their animals. Those in charge of the eradication work are confident that the

disease is wiped out, but they wish to use every precaution to detect and control any sporadic cases that may develop in remote districts.

WYOMING LAMBS SELLING.

Around the first of the month about 15,000 lambs were contracted for here at prices ranging from \$7.15 to \$7.25 this for all lambs over 45 pounds. About the 10th in the neighborhood of thirty thousand head were contracted in the Casper country at a range of \$7.30 to \$7.50, the latter figure being paid on a guarantee of about 70 pounds. On the 10th one of our Rawlins outfits contracted for 7½ cents, lambs to weigh 65 pounds or better. Since then nothing further has been done, to our knowledge. Our people seem to think that lambs should bring from 7½ to 8 cents, this of course, for desirable stuff. Some buyers have recently been in the field "feeling out," but for the present, no one seems disposed to let go for much less than seven and a half, and most of them want the even money.

I understand that some contracting has been done in New Mexico and Arizona, 7 to 7¼ cents. Business at a standstill here just now.

WM. DALEY, Rawlins, Wyo.

This is the year when the National Wool Growers' Association ought to

double its membership. The only way this can be done is by each member sending in the dues of a new member.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS

COTSWOLDS

Bred and Raised by Us.

Our flock consists of 1000 Registered Rambouillet Ewes, 1000 Purebred unregistered Rambouillet Ewes. We offer for 1916—300 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Rams many of which are suitable to head the best American flocks. Also 330 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams.

We will also sell 1000 Cotswold and Lincoln Yearling Rams part of which to be imported from Canada. Before purchasing elsewhere we invite your careful inspection of our flock.

QUEALY PETERSON SHEEP CO.
COKEVILLE, WYOMING

Lincolns — Cotswolds

One carload of yearling Lincoln Rams, one car of yearling Cotswold Rams, a few cars of Lincoln and Cotswold Ram lambs, a car each of Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes; also a few choice stud Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

**Rams
for
Sale**

A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE!

Seventy-five Rams, raised in the Mountains of West Virginia; 75 young ewes from imported sires and dams.

Will contract now for July delivery. Information gladly given about Virginia and West Virginia as a sheep country.

H. W. McLAUGHLIN
RAPHINE, VA.

RAMBOUILLETS



One of Our Stud Rams

For this season we offer
150 two-year-old Ram-
bouillet Rams.

900 Yearling Ramboillet
Rams.

300 Lincoln-Rambouillet
Crossbred Yearling Rams

150 Yearling Hampshire
Rams.

**Cunningham
Sheep &
Land Co.**

Pilot Rock, Oregon

BUTCHER SHOPS IN AUSTRALIA

American meat market proprietors have made rapid advance in bringing their shops up to a high standard of efficiency and sanitary perfection in recent years. There is still much to be done, especially in certain small city shops and in many markets in smaller towns. There are yet many of the old, dirty, carelessly-run markets in existence. But on the whole American retailers need not be ashamed of themselves.

In Australia the situation is different. There is still very much to be desired in the way in which meat is handled in the butchers' shops of Australia, says the Australian Meat Trades Journal, the organ of the trade there. Very few of the shops are constructed upon a proper plan, and the municipal by-laws, where they exist, are rarely enforced.

The result is that meat is exposed to the dust and flies, and becomes a veritable disease carrier. It is only occasionally that one sees any attempt to protect it from the myriads of flies that are in evidence during the summer months. It would be interesting to discover to what extent disease epidemics that from time to time break out are attributable to butchers' shops.—Provisioner.

HAVE HIGH SPOTS BEEN REACHED?

At the beginning of April, the live mutton market showed signs of weakness, especially in the case of heavy lambs which with warm weather became seasonably unpopular. Despite high cost of pelts and by-product, packers insisted that they were unable to get their money back. Retailers have been indifferent about selling lamb or mutton and cost restricted consumption. That \$12.00 would be paid during April for fed lambs most people in the trade appeared confident, but after what happened in the cattle and hog market during the latter part of February commission houses were prepared for breakers. Colorado was well in, about 65 per cent of the run in that quarter

having been marketed by April first, but an early movement of spring lambs was on the horizon. The bad feature of the trade was the disposition of consumers to back away, not only from lamb and mutton but other meats. Less newspaper agitation has been heard on the subject than ever before during a period of high prices, but the periodical tirade is overdue. High temperatures are always repressive of meat consumption, especially when prices are at a lofty plane, and April and May usually witness disturbance in labor circles at eastern industrial centers that stimulate consumption of whiskey, but repress meat eating. Both months will probably witness a series of erratic markets.

J. E. P.

SOME CHANGE IN PRICES.

In cleaning out an old file, we came across a clipping that furnishes a startling comparison; it is from the Omaha Daily Drovers' Journal-Stockman, of April 11, 1901, just about fifteen years ago. It concerns a "remarkable sale" of Nebraska fed Idaho shorn yearlings at \$5.00 per cwt., the top price for the year. The article points out that this sale furnishes another proof of the contention that Nebraska can produce well finished fed stuff as well as Colorado, and cites a sale on the same day of 79 pound Colorado-Mexican lambs at \$5.05.

"When shorn yearlings fed in Nebraska sell right up close to Colorado fed lambs with the wool on, it certainly speaks well both for the feeder and the state," continues the article, and then gives some current sales which furnish an interesting comparison to our present \$11.60 lambs and \$8.40 ewes. The old prices were:

	Av. Price
39 western ewes.....	102 \$3.75
172 western ewes.....	99 4.35
133 western wethers.....	90 4.60
417 western wethers.....	105 4.75
401 western yearlings shorn.....	126 5.00
532 Colo.-Mex. lambs.....	79 5.05

J. C. K.

We hope each woolgrower will pay his \$5.00 dues promptly.

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

45

SOUNDING THE
DANGER SIGNAL

A danger signal has been hoisted concerning next winter's lamb market. It is palpably an effort to hold down cost of feeding stock which promises to reach record levels. Some of the big feeders who feared to fill up last fall and lost money by their timidity are responsible for the alarm. "The breeder wants the earth with a gold fence around it," said a Colorado man in Chicago recently. "We cannot pay last year's prices and come out even. Repetition of this winter's market is impossible." Doubtless this argument has some logic, but an early and insistent demand for thin lambs is certain. Unless foot and mouth disease breaks out again, the Chicago feeder gateway will be open and such states as Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan will be hot contenders. Colorado feeders have made so much money that, other conditions being favorable, they will put in every possible lamb. Denver reports that contracts have already been made for Wyoming lambs for fall delivery at \$7.25@7.50 delivered at the station on northern Colorado account. Iowa will be in the market for close to a million head and Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota will require a multitude if feed is raised.

J. E. P.

WILL IMPORT LINCOLNS.

The Wood Livestock Company, Spencer, Idaho, has recently sent an order to New Zealand for 100 Lincoln stud ewes, 3 Lincoln stud rams and 300 Lincoln range rams. The order totals 403 head. An agent in New Zealand has been commissioned to make the purchase and money has been placed at his disposal therefor. However, since the order was given, the steamship companies have expresses some doubts about being able to handle such a large shipment between now and fall. In reply the Wood Livestock Company has advised that if the total number cannot be handled that they will accept what can be so there is but little doubt

that some of these New Zealand Lincolns will be landed here in time for service this fall. If the total number can be imported, fifty head of the rams will be offered at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

More than two years ago, the Wood Livestock Company decided to try out the New Zealand Lincoln, but first one thing or another over which that company had no control has happened to prevent the importation. They even sent a man to New Zealand at an expense to them of over \$500.00, but got no sheep. This year they have employed one of the best men in New Zealand to handle the matter for them, and they hope for better results.

GOATS ARE IN DEMAND.

The spring goat market is on. Owing to drouth in Texas and the Southwest, few will be fat, but demand for brushers is keen, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota needing thousands. Texas clipped goats weighing 75 pounds opened the season at Kansas City at \$5.10 and a consignment of fleeced goats averaging 50 pounds from New Mexico sold at \$5.70. A Kansas shipment of fed goats averaging 84 pounds scored at \$6.00.

Kansas City expects a \$5.50@5.75 market for brushers during the season.

J. E. P.

Hot Docking Irons

CUT YOUR LAMBS' TAILS WITH
ELLENWOOD'S HOT IRON,
ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

No loss of life, no loss of blood, and the lamb is not set back by docking. Write us and let us tell you what men say who have used them.

Full Instructions Sent with Irons

ELLENWOOD & COMPANY, Red Bluff, California

Rambouillet

Rams
Ewes

We have for sale a large number of registered and unregistered Rambouillet Rams. Also a limited number of good ewes.

W. D. CANDLAND

Mt. Pleasant, - Utah

RAMBOUILLETS

We maintain one of the largest registered flocks in the country. Its quality is attested by show records in the strongest competition, and the sale of stud rams to the leading breeders of this and foreign countries.

We offer a number of stud rams of such breeding and individual merit as should place them in the best flocks.

Also choice rams and ewes for founding and improving any flock.

Size and form combined with long heavy fleeces.

Their breeding insures their prepotency. We invite the correspondence and inspection of those who appreciate quality and are willing to pay a reasonable price for good animals.

ROSCOE WOOD
Douglas, Wyoming
A. A. WOOD & SON
Saline, Michigan

RAMBOUILLET EWES FOR SALE

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE
1000 head of Purebred Ram-
bouillet Ewes

either registered or unregistered for delivery October 1st. Purchaser can have his choice from 2000 head including 800 yearlings and two-year-olds. I believe these ewes are as good as can be found in United States and my only reason for selling is that I cannot handle my present number.

W. D. CANDLAND
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET



Some of My Stud Rams.
My breeding is from the world's most noted flocks.

We offer for 1916—300 very choice yearling rams, large, smooth and fine woolled; also some ewes of the same type. We furnish rams for prominent breeders. For particulars call or write.

VISITORS WELCOME.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

LESS SHEEP FROM TEXAS.

Advices from Texas indicate that the percentage of fat sheep and goats marketed from that territory will be smaller than for many years, for the plains are parched for want of rain. It is reported that many large operators have been maintaining their stuff on cotton seed cake fed on the grass, and have little hope of sending the usual early consignments of fat stuff to market. However, owing to the extremely high prices now prevalent and the prospects for the future, concerning which all seem to be optimistic, there is less complaint than such conditions would seem to warrant and buyers have reported asking prices almost prohibitive.

J. C. K.

FROM HELENA, MONTANA.

We had a very good March in Montana for stock, and it was a very happy change as the hay stacks were getting low.

Sheep as a rule are looking good around here, and with a warm April

MORTGAGE LOANS FOR SHEEP MEN

Woolgrowers having ample ranges and large flocks are invited to correspond with us regarding long time mortgage loans. Established 1890. Assets \$15,000,000.

SPOKANE & EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

J. P. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

R. L. RUTTER, President.

THE BEST SERVICE

FOR BANKS AND STOCKMEN
HAVING ANY TRANSACTIONS
AT THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
MARKET IS SECURED BY AN
ACCOUNT WITH

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO

"THE BANK OF GOOD SERVICE"

CAPITAL \$1,250,000

RESOURCES \$15,000,000

and May we should have a good lambing.

There has been very little wool contracted in Montana. What has been sold was mostly around Dillon and was sold early. A few clips in other parts of the state were sold about the same time. I do not believe there have been over a million pounds contracted in the state. The price ranged from 27 to 31½ cents per pound.

Some bred ewes have been changing hands at around \$8.00. There has been quite a movement in the contracting of lambs for fall delivery at prices ranging from 6½ to 7¼ cents per pound; perhaps 80,000 to 100,000 have changed hands.

FRANK D. MIRACLE.

WILL THERE BE

A JULY BREAK?

There is considerable speculation in market circles as to the probability of repetition of the disastrous break in lambs that occurred in July, 1915. Consensus of opinion is that it will not happen. Markets seldom repeat and the southern crop, which was behind its schedule last year, is likely to report on time this season. The deficiency in the southern crop will be a price-sustaining influence and most of the Kentucky and Tennessee crop will be out of the way before early Idaho lambs begin running freely.

After the July raid last year, packers admitted that it was an error and as they are now in a mood to conciliate rather than antagonize growers such a raid will probably not be again attempted.

J. E. P.

WYOMING IN GOOD SHAPE.

"Wyoming flocks came through the winter in excellent condition and there is promise of a large percentage of lambs," said John Petrie, agent of the Burlington road. "In our territory little expense was incurred for feed, but in the southern part of the state that bill was high. Growers are in good fettle as they have assurance of good prices for both wool and lambs."

April, 1916.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

47

BRITISH SHEEP FOR JAPAN.

(Extract from Japan Chronicle.)

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce is to spend 30,000 yen (\$14,940) annually on rearing of sheep, beginning with the financial year 1916-17. About 200 head of sheep will be purchased from England and kept on the pastures at Tsukisamu-shu, Hokkaido. Should these renewed experiments in sheep raising in Japan prove remunerative the authorities will take steps for the encouragement of this branch of agriculture among farmers. The Japanese authorities are apparently convinced that sheep raising in Japan will turn out successful, but it should be remembered that much depends upon the demand for mutton, which is not an accepted article of food in Japan.

GOVERNOR GOODING
ENDORSES DOCKING IRON

In discussing the system of docking lambs as advocated by Mr. Ellenwood, Governor Gooding recently said to a representative of this paper: "I have docked over 17,000 lambs with the Ellenwood docking irons and think they are fine. So far as I know I did not lose a single lamb and there was not a sick

one that was properly docked. In a few cases, I saw lambs lying around sick such as you have when you dock with the knife, but in every case, they were lambs that were bleeding because the iron had been used too cold. I find the best thing to heat the iron with is an old stove with either a wood or a coal fire."

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP PRICES.

One of the largest sales of sheep ever held in the Riverina took place in October of last year, when 50,000 sheep were offered. Many leading sheepmen from the district and buyers from Victoria and South Australia were present. Competition was keen and high prices were realized, all the sheep being off the shears. One thousand one hundred and seventy first cross Lincoln ewes and yearlings realized \$7.80 per head. Another lot of over 3,000 cross ewe yearlings sold at \$6.25 each. Two thousand one hundred and seventy cross wethers made \$5.50 per head.—Wool Record.



We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. 700 yearlings for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

RAMBOUILLETS

Stud Rams Range Rams

We have for sale 350 Yearling Rambouillet Rams. These rams are large, smooth, well covered with long staple wool, are raised at a high altitude and are very hardy. Our foundation Ewes are from the choicest American flocks.

J. P. VAN HOUTEN CO.
Shoemaker, New Mexico

Have you paid your \$5.00 dues yet?

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY

LIVE STOCK

1028 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

F. S. KING BROS. CO.

RAMBOUILLET AND CORRIE DALE BREEDERS

500 REGISTERED
RAMBOUILLET
STUD RAMS
—
1000
RANGE RAMS
—
REGISTERED
EWES for
STUD and FLOCKS



Champion B. Type Flock, P. P. I. E.

CORRIE DALE
RAMS and EWES
FOR SALE

also
Orders taken and filled
for future importation.

Write for Information
and Prices.

SHEARING PLANT FOR SALE

14 machine Stewart plant with double grinder in perfect condition. Without power.

F. I. LONG, Great Falls, Montana.

FULL MARKET FOR WOOL & PELTS

We are the only strictly commission house in Kansas City, so in order to get full market prices for Wool and Sheep Pelts, consign your shipments to us. Shipments sold on the Open Market on their Own Merits. Quotations gladly furnished. Correspondence solicited.

C. J. MUSTION WOOL COM. CO.
1741-1743 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Opposite Stock Yards.

THE ELLENWOOD DOCKING IRON

Since Mr. Ellenwood addressed the National Wool Growers' convention on the subject of docking lambs with a hot iron, we have had many calls at this office for such irons. We want to announce that we cannot make these irons for sheepmen, but we asked Mr. Ellenwood to have 500 of the irons made so that sheepmen might obtain them correctly made. Mr. Ellenwood advises us that he has done this and is

prepared to furnish the three irons at a cost of \$5.00 for the set. We should be thankful if sheepmen would address their orders direct to F. A. Ellenwood, Red Bluff, California.

BIG EWES SELL AT A PREMIUM

Heavy ewes have commanded a substantial premium owing to scarcity of wethers. A long string of sales netting \$20.00@25.00 per head has been made during the past two months. When big ewes sell at \$8.50@8.75 per hundredweight, they run into considerable money.

J. E. P.

SPRING LAMBS

FROM CALIFORNIA

A Chicago packer received a car of spring lambs, dressed, from California during the last week of February, and a train is billed to start from that state eastward in April. It may be stopped by attractive prices at the Missouri River, although the intention of the shipper is to go on to Chicago. There will be a profit in running whatever excess California may have to eastern markets this year as values are abnormally high.

WOOL SOLD IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS
SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY
WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

When Writing to Advertisers Mention The National Wool Grower

**SULPHUR
ALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY
FROM A BAG TO A CARLOAD
Z. C. M. I. Drug Store**

WOOL BAGS
We handle more Wool Bags than any dealer in the intermountain region.

PAPER TWINE
“Reliance” Paper Fleece Twine has the greatest possible tensile and tying strength.**SHEEP SHEARS**

B. B. A. and 71 or
Trades Union Shears

SOFT ARKANSAS and
LILY WHITE OIL
STONES
SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH



Regarding the sheep and wool situation. At present I do not know much about conditions in the southern part of the state, nor over in Mendicino county, but in this section, I think 90 per cent of the wool has been contracted—nearly all at 25 cents. Some few clips were contracted early at 23 and 24 cents, and a very few have realized a trifle more than 25 cents. Of course, there is practically no cross-bred wool in this section.

As to sheep, will say that some ewes have changed hands here before lambing at \$10.50 per head. About 60 per cent of the lambs have been contracted for July and August delivery around \$5.00, a few having gone at \$4.75 and some at \$5.25. Some are holding for \$5.50 or better.

F. A. ELLENWOOD, Red Bluff, Cal.

April, 1916.

THE WOOL OUTLOOK.

Some hesitation and a quieter tone have pervaded the markets during the past fortnight. These were probably due more to a natural pause for taking breath than to any changed conditions or to any lack of confidence; but the same hesitancy has been strongly reflected in the opening of the series today.

So far as crossbreds are concerned the scarcity of supplies in the home market has tended to check business, which would have been plentifully available if offers could have been made. The position has been rendered difficult by the uncertainty of getting home the purchases made in the oversea markets, owing to the scarcity of tonnage; and further support would have undoubtedly been given to the Colonial sales, especially in New Zealand, if reasonably early deliveries could have been assured. Meanwhile the Australian and New Zealand seasons have now practically come to a close and demand will therefore be focussed almost entirely on the London market. It is well known that further orders for army cloths on account of some of the Allies have shortly to be placed, and many manufacturers are not yet covered on the orders which have been recently taken. Consequently, despite today's weakness and the embargo on exports, crossbreds occupy a very strong position.

The position in Merinos is more complex, because of the combing difficulties and the uncertainty of export conditions. The question of embargo is an all-vital one to the market, and in all fairness a clear announcement is desirable of the policy intended by the War Office. Licenses for Merinos purchased in London at the last series have been refused, although no notice of an embargo has yet been given, and (what is obviously more unfair) despite the fact that unrestricted exports are still being permitted from the Colonial markets. Probably the time is ripe for this restriction, but it should be announced, and should apply to all markets alike. Whatever the effect of the stoppage of exports may be on raw

COATES BROTHERS WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on bills of lading.

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO. WOOL MERCHANTS CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON

ESTABLISHED 1862 J. BATEMAN & CO. Successors to Justice, Bateman & Co.

Wool Commission Merchants

122 South Front Street, PHILADELPHIA

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Market Report on Request.

AYRES, BRIDGES & CO. *Wool Merchants*

200 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Western Agents— GODDING & CHADWICK CO.,

310 Dooley Block, Salt Lake City, Utah

P. O. Box No. 635, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

Commission Merchants

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah



Courtesy, Helpfulness,
Strength

National Copper Bank
SALT LAKE CITY

THIS Space reserved for Montpelier Stock Yards, grazing pastures, and other stock yards operated by Leary & Warren Co., lessees, including the Union Stock Yard of Salt Lake City.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

Long Distance Phone
Wasatch 1826-1827.
Or Telegraph U.S.

for **FAT HOGS, CATTLE
AND SHEEP.**

Utah Packing & Provision Company

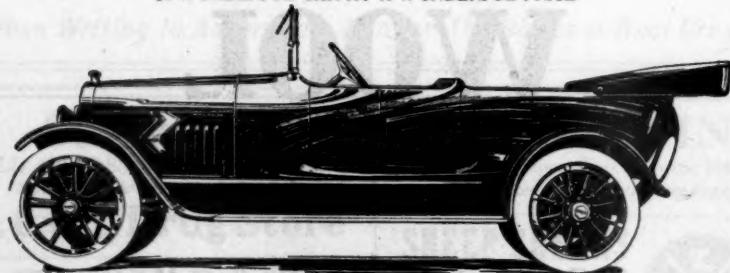
JOHN PINGREE, President
ADAM PATTERSON, Vice-President
GEORGE E. FORD, Sec'y, Treas. & Mgr.
C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

Salt Lake City, Utah

En GER A Twelve Cylinder Motor Car for only **\$1095**

F. O. B. Factory. Come and Get a New View of Motoring.

"A WONDERFUL CAR AT A WONDERFUL PRICE"



Weight 2485 lbs.

Westinghouse Lights and Starter. Complete in every detail. Standard Equipment. Valve in Head. Motor 2½x3½. Multiple Disc Clutch. Cantilever Springs. Wheelbase 115 inches. Remarkable power on all hills. Rides over rough roads with perfect ease.

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTEEN MILES ON ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE.

wool values, its influence on the values of tops is not likely to be material until the output of tops be increased, the prospects of which become more remote under present labor conditions. Meanwhile, it was hardly to be expected that the inflated values of last sale could be sustained, especially without any neutral support.

The most potent adverse influence which the market has to fear is that of financial stringency, although happily this has not yet been seriously felt in the wool trade.

H. DAWSON & CO., London, Eng.

RECEIPTS BY WEEKS AT SOUTH OMAHA.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep by weeks for the year to date:

Week ending.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January 1	19,211	69,659	35,061
January 8	29,612	97,118	53,798
January 15	28,854	79,051	48,952
January 22	32,340	109,234	52,089
January 29	25,503	93,307	39,128
February 5	25,467	93,972	39,310
February 12	23,280	98,023	46,586
February 19	29,912	106,445	48,724
February 26	21,759	94,639	45,910
March 4	27,128	86,852	44,288
March 11	25,716	69,982	42,122
March 18	31,172	66,025	48,371
March 25	30,658	82,433	32,497
April 1	23,231	68,759	39,259
	26,129	58,779	45,277

CHICAGO MARKET.

Top sheep prices and range on bulk: Week Ending—	Bulk.	Top.
January 8	\$ 6.00 @ 7.25	7.50
January 15	6.75 @ 7.50	8.00
January 22	7.25 @ 8.25	8.50
January 29	7.00 @ 7.80	8.25
February 5	7.00 @ 7.75	8.25
February 12	7.00 @ 8.25	8.35
February 19	7.00 @ 8.10	8.50
February 26	7.25 @ 8.35	8.75
March 4	7.25 @ 8.50	9.25
March 11	7.65 @ 8.50	8.80
March 18	7.85 @ 8.60	9.25
March 25	7.25 @ 8.85	9.35
April 1	7.60 @ 9.10	9.85

Top lamb prices and range on bulk: Week Ending—	Bulk.	Top.
January 8	\$ 9.40 @ 10.40	10.60
January 15	10.00 @ 10.85	10.90
January 22	10.15 @ 10.90	11.15
January 29	10.00 @ 10.85	11.10
February 5	10.15 @ 11.10	11.25
February 12	10.50 @ 11.25	11.50
February 19	10.75 @ 11.35	11.50
February 26	10.50 @ 11.35	11.50
March 4	10.50 @ 11.35	11.50
March 11	10.65 @ 11.50	11.55
March 18	10.75 @ 11.40	11.00
March 25	11.00 @ 11.60	11.70
April 1	9.50 @ 11.80	11.90

We hope each woolgrower will pay his \$5.00 dues promptly.

THE SHEEP FLOCK IN SPRING.

By S. B. Hollings.

The spring season of the year is always a trying time for the sheep flock, because the natural food supply is then at a very low ebb, and the ewes themselves are beginning to feel more or less the strain of the period through which they have already passed. Nothing needs to be more emphasized than the importance of an adequate quantity and suitable quality of feeding for the flock, and given this the larger part of the shepherd's task has been accomplished.

The more carefully the ewes are handled the better it will be for both shepherd and sheep later on. If rack feeding is being resorted to, the provision made should be as liberal as possible, so as to avoid any needless crushing and crowding, for if there is not plenty of room some are sure to be crowded out, and unless there is something left for them they will fare ill in comparison with their stronger and bolder mates. So long as the ground is clear of snow the best way to give the fodder is to place it on the sward in suitable places. Of course, there is then the probability of the wind carrying the stuff away, though there is nearly always a shielded place to be found, and as this is the one which the sheep will naturally prefer, the fodder may be put down there. If the ewes are accustomed to eating hay, and what is given to them is clean and sweet, they will quickly clean up a reasonable quantity. Handfuls may be placed on the ground at short distances from each other and sheep accustomed to this way of feeding will gather round in twos and threes, so that there will not be the rush around one centre as might be the case when not enough racks are provided. Another disadvantage of the rack is that the sheep which feed from it, being stood all round in close rank, with their mouths full of the dainty morsel, do not simply eat out of the rack but throw their heads about over the shoulders of their neighbors, so that no little short hay and seeds are scattered about among the

wool. This is something which is not at all desirable, and is the only real objection which can be raised against rack feeding. The writer remembers visiting the Yorkshire Agricultural show when it was last held in Bradford. Being interested in wool he

strode into the wool department. This was a new venture so far as the Yorkshire show was concerned. Lectures were given at intervals during the day upon the various wool exhibits, and though they were obviously onesided, placing before hearers the purely wool

Fowler & Smith

Manufacturers and Dealers in
Harness Saddles, Strap-Work

HARNESS REPAIRED

New Harness Exchanged for Old
Phone Was. 1026

139 W. First South St. Salt Lake City

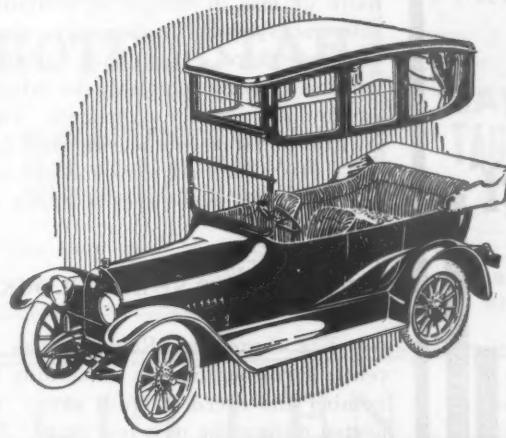
WM. B. HUGHES PRODUCE CO.

Wholesale Dealers In
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN and HAY
Car Lots Only.

Office 219 Moose Club Bldg., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

ALL-YEAR KISSEL KAR

A PRACTICAL CAR FOR ALL SEASONS



Seven-Passenger, 6-cylinder complete, with summer and winter tops, \$2250.00, delivered; 5-passenger, 6-cylinder complete, with summer and winter tops, \$2150.00, delivered; 4-passenger, 6-cylinder complete, with summer and winter tops, \$2075.00, delivered.

Other Models including
4-cylinder, 5-passenger,
Model 32, ranging in price
from \$1150.00 to \$1750.00,
delivered.

INTERMOUNTAIN
MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Abram Hatch, President.

"Service First."

Was. 2100. 484 So. Main.

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

Phone Was. 1934

Browning Auto & Supply Co.

55 West 4th, South

Willys
KNIGHT
Sleeve-Valve Motor

Lincoln GARAGE

Always at Your Service
 Cor. 4th South and West Temple
 PHONE WASATCH 768
 SALT LAKE CITY

Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 60,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1916 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WELL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL-DODD
AUTO CO.**

Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

aspect of the question, anyone willing to imbibe new ideas could not fail to benefit. The lecturer put great emphasis upon the presence of straw, etc., in the wool, and seemed to know that much of this stuff was found about the shoulder and britch parts of the fleeces. His deprecating remarks about the presence of these straws and other similar vegetable matter, were no doubt most timely, and the grower himself will have to provide the remedy though he is very often on the horns of a dilemma. He cannot sacrifice his sheep for their wool, and so long as climatic conditions demand extra feeding to keep up the stamina and productiveness of the sheep flocks, it seems as if the wool produced will be more or less in danger of containing substances which idealism says should not be there. Meanwhile remedial measures should certainly be adopted on the lines already suggested. There is little pleasure in shearing and folding a clip which contains foreign matter, and a critical buyer will not fail to see it.

ARGENTINE'S SHEEP FLOCKS.

The Argentine Republic has recently furnished figures concerning the number and breed of stud sheep imported during the past ten years. The imports follow:

Lincolns	18,390
Shropshires	1,317
Hampshires	1,184
Romneys	1,032
Rambouillet	270
Oxfords	214
Southdowns	119

A COTTON FLAG.

For many long years the American flag has been made of pure wool, mostly low quarter or braid. Now the United States Department of Commerce is conducting a series of tests with flags made of cotton. It is said that the cotton fabric is much cheaper and wears about as well. It is the intention of the Department to substitute cotton for wool flags in the near future.

COLORADO'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON

By W. A. Miner.

Every factor favored the Colorado mutton finisher this season. Usually while our crop is moving eastward, the market has low spots that result in many lambs showing a loss but nothing of that kind has happened this time. Practically everything made a little money and some have cashed in at substantial profits. Much of the time Colorado feeders had the eastern market all to themselves a phenomenal, but abnormal condition. This was due to the fact that few sheep or lambs went on feed east of Chicago last fall and that Iowa was compelled to liquidate early owing to scarcity of feed consequent on partial failure of the corn crop. The half-fat end of Iowa's output went to immediate slaughter early in the season instead of being sent through the Chicago gateway to Michigan and Ohio for a finish. This left the Buffalo and other eastern markets bare, centering buying energy at Chicago and the Missouri river, resulting in a high level of values.

Northern Colorado fed probably 100,000 more than last year, or about 750,000 including the South Platte, or Julesburg district. In the North Platte country about 250,000 were fed as everybody thereabouts dabbled in. The San Luis valley was light, but the Arkansas valley handled its usual number. One feature of the season was that many old-time operators balked at cost of thin stock and laid out of the game, anticipating trouble. The little fellows, including a small army of amateurs, got in and contrary to precedent disaster did not overtake them. This was due to abnormal conditions in the East and was more a matter of luck than anything else. We can easily guess what would have happened had Iowa been full of feed and territory east of Chicago put in its usual quota of Western lambs. Results have naturally enthused everybody and feed conditions being favorable, there will be a disposition to fill every feed lot next season. In my opinion, however, thin lambs sold last season at

dangerously high level and if we continue paying such prices a day of reckoning will come. The fascination of the game lies in the uncertainty of the draw, and there will be plenty willing to play it as long as they have the price.

Feeders cost \$6.50@7.25 per hundredweight on the range last fall and a spread of \$10.00@11.50 has taken the bulk of the crop at Chicago and Missouri river markets. We can remember seasons back in the infancy of the industry when feeders could be bought in unlimited numbers on the range at 75 cents to \$1.25 per head. In the early nineties I sold my lambs at \$5.00 at the Missouri river, \$5.15 at Chicago and \$6.00 at Jersey City, feeders costing 75 cents to \$1.25 per head. In 1891 I bought the Wood, Idaho, lambs at \$2.25 per hundredweight and at \$5.15 at Chicago they lost a ton of money. Taking the bad years with the good, we have had some hard bumps and a season like this is refreshing. Corn is high, costing \$1.20@1.44 per hundredweight, averaging around \$1.28 and hay cost \$5.00@9.00, averaging around \$7.00.

Owing to high prices, cost of feed and a desire to take a profit, the movement from Colorado feed lots began early and on April first, there were fewer lambs back in the northern part of the state than ever before at that period. It was impossible to get thin stock for a second feed, otherwise thousands would have been put in. Colorado operators scoured Montana and Wyoming for something to put in late and had the stock been available, they might have overdone it. I went on a still hunt through Montana myself, but found few sheep or lambs that I could even look at. Where a few years back, 250,000 could have been seen in a few days, there were only a few beggarly thousand, and they could not be touched. I found them paying \$10.00 for any kind of a good two or three-year-old ewe to hold for breeding purposes, and yearling ewes were worth nearly as much. The sugar beet stuff moved out of Montana early and anything wearing wool could be located only with a search warrant.

There are no yearlings anywhere and a flock of aged sheep would be as much a novelty in Montana as a herd of Buffalo. Speculators bid \$7.75@9.00 per hundredweight for Montana

lambs to put on second feed, but did not get them. Had the necessary stuff been available, prices at the market during the latter part of the season would have been materially lower.

Mr. Sheepman The NEW GRAND Hotel

at the corner of Main and South 4th Street, has opened the finest club room in Salt Lake City, for the breeders in intermountain country. Call and inspect.

Pool, Billiards, Salesrooms and up-to-date luncheon at all hours and most reasonable prices.

HOTEL UTAH SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho

Mention the National Wool Grower

"PERFECT" Identification

There can never be any question about ownership, when an animal shows a "PERFECT" EAR TAG, with number of animal and name and address of owner stamped thereon. Cost small. Prevents loss of stock.



The "PERFECT" TAG should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
67 W. Broadway Salt Lake City

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

E. A. CULBERTSON, President
W. F. EARLS, Cashier

DeWITT KNOX, Vice-President
GEORGE G. KNOX, Asst-Cashier

United States Depository

The National Bank of the Republic

Salt Lake City, Utah

Capital	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	340,865.00
Deposits	4,275,000.00

This bank enjoys the pleasure of having more woolgrowers as customers, than any bank in this Intermountain Country. A number of the most prominent attribute their success to the unfailing aid of this bank during good times and bad.

WE WANT YOUR BANK ACCOUNT

April, 1916.

**For Greatest Satisfaction Use
DOUBLE SERVICE
Automobile Tires
Guaranteed 7,000 Miles Service**

Absolutely Punctureproof

Double Service Tires are made double the thickness of the best Standard make tires.

This 100% greater wearing surface naturally gives that much more mileage and service. The average car miles of tough fabric and oil impregnated rubber makes these tires absolutely punctureproof.

These tires excel all others for use in the country over rough and rugged roads as well as on hard pavements. They are as easy riding and resiliant as any other pneumatic tire—the all important pressure held constant.

They are the most economical and "care free" tires made and are used where tires must be depended on and tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Many Double Service style tires are in use in the U. S. government and European War service.

Our output is limited to a minimum amount, but for a short time we offer the following reduced special prices as an introductory Offer:

PRICES

Tires	Tubes	Tires	Tubes
30x5 in.	\$ 2.50	30x5 in.	\$ 2.50
30x5 1/2 in.	3.10	30x5 1/2 in.	3.10
30x6 in.	3.30	30x6 in.	3.30
30x6 1/2 in.	3.75	30x6 1/2 in.	3.75
30x7 in.	4.20	30x7 in.	4.20
30x7 1/2 in.	4.50	30x7 1/2 in.	4.50

All other sizes not included in above list also furnished. Non-skids at 10% additional.

Terms: Payment with order at above special prices, a 10% discount allowed on orders for two or more tires. All personal checks must be certified.

Try these tires now and be convinced of their very high qualities. Sold direct to the consumer only. Descriptive folder upon request. Write for it.

Double Service Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Dept.

Mention the National Wool Grower

HEATH & MILLIGAN

**APPROVED
SHEEP
MARKING INK**

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND EXPERIMENT
STATION

January 30, 1915

Heath & Milligan,
1333 Seward Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

We have looked over the sheep which we have branded with your sheep marking ink. In every case so far the paint has stood the weather as well as our standard paint. We have also scoured up a sample of wool which had been saturated with your ink and then dried in the laboratory since October 19. It scoured out perfectly.

Very truly yours,
J. H. Hill
Wool Specialist.

I believe the limit of the purchasing capacity of the mutton eater has been reached, also the limit of the feeder buyer. Thin sheep and lambs may realize more money next season, but the feeder who goes that pace will be riding for a fall. Such conditions as favored the Colorado feeder this season may never again exist in combination and had many of them been eliminated, the books would not have balanced as satisfactorily. It is a game of chance and luck favored the feeder this time.

LAMBS AT \$5.25 EACH.

We have had an excellent lambing season here in Tehama county, California, and I think that all the sheepmen have made a good lambing.

The feed isn't quite as good as last year at this time, but if we get spring showers, it will be good.

There have been several buyers around offering to contract lambs at from \$4.50@5.25 and have contracted a few at these figures, but most of the growers will hold their stuff until ready to put on the market as they are looking for a stronger market at that time. The wool clip here is going to be fine with the exception of a few burrs picked up along the river last fall. There was quite a lot of wool contracted last month at from 23 to 26 cents, and I have heard of several offers of from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 28 cents, but it is getting so near to shearing time that most of the growers will not contract and are holding for a thirty-cent market.

There are very few sheep sales being made as there are but very few sheep for sale. One bunch of old ewes with Shropshire lambs sold at \$10.75 and another bunch of 2,000 two-year-old ewes were contracted for about \$11.00 for ewes with lambs after shearing. Shearing will be well under way here in ten days if the weather stays warm.

BYRON S. JOBE.

Do not forget the annual ram sale at Salt Lake City, August 30, 31, September 1 and 2. Four days of real education.

THE FABLE OF THE STANDPAT BARON AND THE KEEN-EYED NEIGHBOR

J. C. Knollin.

Once there was a man who owned many flocks and was exceedingly wealthy, and the bankers did eat out of his hand, and the horizon was the limit of his range, and he was monarch of all he surveyed even to the far distant peaks. And there came unto him the owner of some pure-bred rams, saying: "Times have changed; you should begin to breed up and improve your flocks; you have numbers even to the extent of man's possessions, but quality have you not."

But the Standpat Baron spurned him, laughing at his arguments, and continued to live on the fat of the land and to drink his whiskey and soda, and to send his daughter to an expensive boarding school back east. And the owner of the rams went his way quietly and sold his rams to a neighbor of the Standpat Baron, who had keen grey eyes and a clear vision, but small flocks and little land.

Then there came into the land the lean and hungry settlers who built their lonely cabins, and followed their shining plows, and filed certain papers at the Government office. Thereupon did the S. B. light another cigar and swear and make a great commotion, and promise himself revenge, but the strong arm of the law bent his will, and he sold many thousands of his sheep, for the range was poor and the settlers increased from day to day.

And the keen-eyed neighbor saw them coming also, and counted his cash and stretched his credit and leased many acres and bought water rights, and fired one man and the hired girl; and his daughter staid home from school and helped with the work to save expenses. But when his lambs were shipped, the price he received made the S. B. sick, and the S. B. cursed Fate and the market and his commission man, and went home and sold his wool for 2 cents less than his keen-eyed neighbor.

But still his obstinacy persisted; he

thought about his bank balance and sent a large check to his daughter, and ordered a new umpteen horsepower touring car and a strong mint julep. The keen-eyed neighbor increased his breeding flock and began to have visions of a Ford. And there were times when his debts hung heavy on his mind, but he hoped hard and worked harder.

And as the settlers increased, the flocks of the S. B. decreased, and a buyer who came to look at some of his ewes bought some of his neighbor's, instead. And the keen-eyed neighbor sent his daughter back to school and bought a new dress for his wife, and paid some of his debts, and began to give attention to the talk of the automobile salesmen.

Then there came a day when illness befell the great S. B. and his unorganized business fell to pieces like a house before a cyclone, and in the midst of the crash he died. Then his wife and daughter went to the keen-eyed neighbor and said: "Will you buy our husband and father's flocks, that we may have money on which to live in a distant city?" . And the K. E. N. being of good heart, said simply: "I cannot use this kind of sheep myself, but will attend to selling them for you." And he had his men load the remaining flocks, and sent them off to market, and had the money placed to the credit of the widow, and it was not a great deal, but enough. And in gratitude she gave him their horses and implements and few remaining goods and chattels and left the land never to return.

HIGH PRICED HEREFORDS

March first, there was sold at public auction at Harris, Missouri, 28 Hereford bulls at an average price of \$1628 and 33 female Heretards at an average price of \$922, or an average for the total 61 head of \$1246. This is said to be the world's record price for this breed of cattle. Among the notable features of the sale were two bulls at \$7000 and \$8100, respectively. The highest price for females was \$2575, but six cows sold at over \$1000 each.

Packed for Shipment—

250 lengths 8½ ft. each to bunch. 10 bunches a package weighing 55 lbs. and containing 2500 pieces.

Four of these packages placed together in a burlap covered bale for shipping. Burlap bales contain 10,000 pieces and weigh about 220 lbs. each.

Western Distributors—

BEMIS OMAHA BAG CO., Omaha, Neb.

BEMIS BROS. BAG CO., San Francisco, Cal.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., Seattle, Wash.

Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, Utah

T. G. POWER & CO., Helena, Mont.

SCHERMERHORN BROS. CO. OMAHA, NEBR.

CHICAGO CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

A SANITARY PROTECTION AGAINST

HOG CHOLERA

and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.

Parke, Davis & Co.
DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Detroit, Michigan

FAVORS THE DOCKING IRON.

I used Ellenwood's docking irons last year and would not sell my set for a hundred dollars if there were no more to be had. They are worth a lot to a band of lambs as no lambs are set back from docking. They never stop growing for a day on account of marking when the tails are cut with this hot iron. Both ewe and wether lambs' tails can be cut short with perfect safety. I never lost a lamb from docking last year. It matters not how old they are. I have no fear in docking lambs with the iron from four to six weeks old and I feel sure one could dock old sheep if desired with perfect safety. Docking can be done just as quickly as



MR. ELLENWOOD DOCKING WITH HIS HOT IRON.

with a knife, but it requires one more man to attend to the irons if the same speed is maintained.

J. L. COPPER, California.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS FOR RAM SHOW

In connection with the ram show to be given in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 30, 31, September 1 and 2, we are advised that the American Shropshire Registry Association will add \$100.00 for Shropshires winning in the range class, provided such sheep are registered in the Shropshire Registry.

THE PASSING OF THE WETHER.

That this is the day of the lamb is evidenced by the conditions at the markets; the scarcity of aged sheep is more noticeable than ever before. Instead of thousands of wethers, New Mexico, Texas and other Western states are each year marketing thousands of feeding lambs. The public is emphatic in its denunciation of the restaurant that dares to serve up an ancient mutton under the caption of "lamb stew" or "lamb chops," especially when "lamb prices" are charged. For the public has been educated to lamb; this is the lamb age.

Every old broken mouth ewe that might possibly be expected to raise another lamb was sold at fancy prices to breeders last fall; very few ewes were fed with the exception of some marketed early from Colorado; although a few are coming now, receipts are exceptionally light. There is a buyer at the sheep barns for every bunch of ewes that can by any stretch of imagination be sent back to the country as "bred ewes." That the real article is scarce is evidenced by the fact that one Kansas City Commission firm, who received an order for bred ewes together with a draft to pay for them, returned the money and still has the order on the books. Scarcely any yearlings, and almost no wethers were fed this year.

The reasons for this changing condition are plain. To begin at the beginning, the range men find it far more profitable to contract lambs at high prices than to run them several years at great expense for their wool, even at the high prices wool is now bringing. The demand for thin lambs is made possible, of course by the high prices the killers will pay for choice, fat lambs. The feeders are able to pay well for their thin lambs and put high priced grain into them, when they can realize such a premium for their finished product. And, finally, this premium is made possible by the insatiable demand of the retailers for "lamb more lamb" to supply the ever increasing demand for this toothsome and healthful meat.

But, how about the wool? Wool is

exceptionally high, partly due to the war and partly due to the scarcity caused by the marketing of lambs instead of old sheep. Taking advantage of this condition, many feeders are shearing their lambs. A new branch of the feeding business has sprung up within the last few years. This is the practice of buying half-fat lambs, shearing them, and finishing them in 30 to 50 days. Some of this lamb wool, recently clipped in the great sheds of the feed yards adjacent to Chicago, has sold as high as 32 cents a pound.

J. C. K.

**UNIVERSITY FARM RECEIVES
RAMBOUILLET EWES FROM
MR. C. A. KIMBLE**

Mr. C. A. Kimble of Hanford, California, has recently presented the Animal Industry Division of California, with five choice ewes from his famous Rambouillet stud flock. These sheep were picked out of an exceptionally choice band of 1500 ewes that would be hard to duplicate with respect to uniformity, size, conformation, strength of bone, and fineness of fleece. They will add greatly to the present fine wool flock at the University Farm at Davis, and will be used in instructional work, and in the study of fine wool sheep.

The ewes are bred and will lamb within two or three weeks. If they produce in proportion to their mates that were lambing at the time these were selected, the increase will be seven or eight lambs from the five ewes, or about 150 per cent. The Kimble flock has always been noted for a large increase in lambs and this year the lambing record has been especially favorable. The ewes are strong and robust, and are kept in good flesh throughout the year, hence being well able to raise twins under range conditions. Mr. Kimble is a strong believer in feed, and supplies his sheep with ample grazing and stubble of the best that is available, which is a prime factor in the production and raising of twins.

The University Farm also was the recipient last spring of three choice

Rambouillet ewes from the famous Bullard flock of Woodland, Cal. Besides these a number of animals were bought from the Quealy-Peterson flock

of Cokeville, Wyo., and the Jackson flock of Turner, Wash., making in all a very creditable fine wool flock.

R. MILLER.

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits \$20,000.00

NATIONAL CITY BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The McIntyre Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

*Is Headquarters for the
NATIONAL and UTAH WOOL
GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS*

The Most Modern Fire-proof Building in the City

OFFICES FOR RENT

**EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS
AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD**

WE PRINT THE

National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

CENTURY PRINTING COMPANY

W. G. ROMNEY J. Q. RYAN CENTURY BLDG., 231-3-5 EDISON ST., SALT LAKE

April, 1916.

CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other sheep in the world has in it the capacity for profit that has the 'Dorset Horn.'"

President—Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.

Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information and printed matter about Dorsets.

AMERICAN WOOL BEST.

There is a large amount of land formerly used to raise the best wool in the world, particularly in eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and western Virginia that is not now raising anything. This land used to raise the very finest wool and prior to 1861 the average price of the best grade of wool was 62½ cents. From some of this fine Saxony we made a pick-lock which we sold readily as high as 75 cents. Even the English blood wool raised in this section were recognized as the best grown in the world by Joseph Walworth of the Pacific Mills and John Carden of the Arlington Mills, but dogs and low prices contributed greatly to the decrease in this class of sheep. High prices will continue and the carcass also has greater value than ever before. If your paper would push the value of this section of the country, I am sure it would do lots of good for no part of the world can exceed the wool that can be grown here. I started in the wool business in 1857 and have just recently retired. I have bought wool all over the world, and when I say that in this section we can raise better Merino wool than anywhere on earth, I feel that I am entirely within the limits of truth.

EDWARD GREEN, Philadelphia.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—R. A. JACKSON, Dayton, Washington.

Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN, Milford Center, Ohio. For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. 4930 Stockholders. Shares of Stock, \$5.00. No Annual Dues. Volume XXX Opened Jan. 1, 1916, Printed Matter, Blanks, and Information FREE upon Application to the Secretary.

A. J. KNOLLIN, Pres., South Omaha, Neb.
J. M. WADE, Sec'y., LaFayette, Indiana

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. XIV. of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres.
Spencer, Idaho.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

ed from \$21.05 to \$21.26—an increase of 21 cents. Wages have been tending upward almost steadily since 1894. The increase in the past five years is about 10 per cent, and in the past 20 years about 65 per cent.

Farm wages vary widely in different sections of the United States. Thus, wages per month with board averaged \$23.71 in the New England States, \$24.78 in the East North Central States, \$27.38 in the West North Central States, \$33.50 in the Far Western States, \$15.01 in the South Atlantic States, and \$16.16 in the South Central States. Generally speaking, the wages tend to increase in going from east to west and in going from south to north. These estimates are based upon reports from correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

FROM CALDWELL, IDAHO.

The reports that are brought to us indicate that the season has been very favorable to date for early lambing and we are informed that this month to date has been one of the best for several seasons for lambing. The grass is starting well in the hills and the weather very favorable.

We are informed that the wool clip will be about the same as that of last year. Some wool has been contracted at prices better than paid last year for the same clips; however, most of the wool is as yet unsold and will likely not be sold until after shearing. We have not heard of many sheep sales. The most recent report we have is that a band of some 2500 yearling ewes sold for \$7.00 per head.

Our sheep customers are very optimistic and believe that they are going to get good prices for their wool as well as for their lambs. The only thing that seems to not present a favorable outlook is the range proposition which appears to be getting over crowded and grazed out for the number of sheep that are in this section of the country, and especially as the area of range each year is being taken up by home-steaders.

E. H. PLOWHEAD, Idaho.

WAGES OF MALE FARM LABOR.

Washington, D. C.—Farm wages advanced slightly during the past year in the principal grain states and remained stationary or declined slightly in the cotton states. The higher grain prices and lower cotton prices influenced such changes. During the past year there was less scarcity of farm labor than during a number of preceding years. For the entire United States wages per day of male farm labor increased about 1 cent during the past year, and averaged about \$1.47 without board and \$1.13 with board. For labor hired by the month the rate without board increased during the year 27 cents, to \$30.15 as compared with \$29.88 last year; rates with board, which is the more general method of hiring, increas-